THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1833. [NO. 2275.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in compliance with the wishes of several members at the Presidency, and agreeable to Section 8th, Article 4th, of the Regulations, a Special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund will be held at the Warehouse-rooms, on Tuesday, the 1st Proximo, to take into consideration certain propositions connected with the Annuity Branch of the Fund.

By order of the Trustees,
W. R. MORRIS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
24th September, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Decree in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 21st. day of June 1833, made in a certain Cause depending in the said Court, wherein TULSEY DASS CALLA MODEY, and NUNDEY, his wife, and others, are complainants, and MADOWDASS RUNSORDASS, and DAVIDASS HURJEEVANDASS, are Defendants, the Creditors and Legatees of RAMDASS MANORDASS, the Testator in the pleadings in the said Cause mentioned, are forthwith to come in by themselves, or their Solicitors, before WILLIAM FENWICK, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers in the old Secretariate Premises at Bombay, aforesaid, and prove their respective debts, and claim their respective legacies, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Complainant's Solicitor.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી. ચુમબાઇ ની. જુદી ફિટર ની. થ્રુપરીમ ફોરટમો. ફજીઆ. ચાલેછે. તેણાંથી. એફ. તુલ શીદાશ. ફાલા. ઓદી. તથાં. તેણ ની. બાએડી નંનદી. તથા. બીજાવો. ફંરીઆદી. ફરનારા ઓનાથા. માધવદાશ. રેણછોડદાશ. તથા. દેવીદાશ. ફરજીવંણદાશ. જવાળ. દેનારાઓ એઓનાં. ફજીઆમો. તારીખ ૨૬ મી. જુન ૧૮૩૩ ની. તેરીખ. એફ. કુફંમનાંચુ. થાઇ છુંછે તે. ચુઆદિફ. રાંમદાશ. મનોરદાશ. જે. કુપલા ફજીઆમો. વશીઅત. નાંમાંનો. ફરનારછે. તેણના. આગનાંરાવો. તથા. વારશદરો. પોતે અથવા. તેણનાં. વકીલો. કુવેથી. શ્રી. ચુમબાઇ મો. જુ ની. શેફરેતેરીનાં. ઘરમો. કુલીઅંમ. ફેનમીફ. ઇશફ્રોએર. કુપલી. ફોરટનાં. આ શતર ની. આરીશછે. તાંફાં. તેણના. ઓરડા મો. આવીને. કુલા. થાએ. અને. તાંફાં. આ વીને. પોત. પોતાનો. ફરજનો. તથા. વારશા નો. દાવો. ખરો. ફરેફ અગર જે. તે. નફી. ફર શેતો. તેણેતે. કુફંમનાંમાંનાં. ફફથી. બેગલા. ખડશે.

એચ—ઇ—શાકુથઆકુશા
ફરીઆદી. ફરનારનો. વકીલ

NOTICE.

COPIES of Molesworth's Murratee and English Dictionary, may be had at the Persian Secretary's Office, at Rupees fifty (50) per copy.

जाहीर नामा

एसाजे मोलस्वर्थ साहेब यांणी मराठी व इंग्रेजी भाषेची डिकसनारी केली आहे त्याचा प्रती परसीयान सक्रटारी यांचे हाफीसांत दर प्रतीस रूपये ५० प्रमाणे विकत मिळ तील.

GUNS BY S. NOCK.

FOR Sale—A few highly finished double barrelled percussion Guns by SAMUEL NOCK, London, received direct from the maker. Apply to MESSRS. MACVICAR, BURN, AND CO.

Church Lane, 28th September, 1833.

FOR Sale—A neat light open Carriage, with a pair of bay horses, six years old. It has been run only 9 months, and will answer for one or two horses. For particulars apply at the COURIER OFFICE. Lowest price, Rs. 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a vessel belonging to His Highness NABOB NASSEERUD DOWLA BAHADOOR, THE NIZAM of Hyderabad in the Deckhan, will sail for JUDDA about the 15th November next, and will carry to that Port, and back to Bombay, all Pilgrims (to the extent her accommodations will admit) who may be disposed to proceed thither. They are to victual themselves, and those who first apply are to be accommodated in the order of their applications without any charges for Passage. Reference for the above to be made to NACODA ULLEE BIN NASSEER, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & CO. of Bombay.

Bombay, 21st September, 1833.

اشتہار داده میشود

جہاز سرکار بلند اقتدار نواب صاحب نامدار ناصر الدولہا ورنظام والی حیدرآباد وکہن قریب تاریخ پانزدہم ماہ نومبر آینده که تاریخ غره شہر رجب المرجب باشد روانه بندر جده خواهد شد و مردمان که اراده حج میدارند در آن جہاز بدون نول سوار کرده شوند وازانجا فیز حاجیان منبی آورده شوند اما هر کس خوراکی خود همراه گیرد وموافق گنجایش مکان جہاز مردمانرا سوار کرده شوند وهر کس که پیشتر درخواست نماید بدان موجب در جہاز مکان خواهد یافت واین مطلب از ناخدا علی بن ناصر که در افیس مستر ریپینگتن وکمپنی میباشد دریافت خواهد شد تاریخ ۲۱ سپتمبر ۱۸۳۳ عیسوی موافق ۵ شہر جمادی لاول ۲۴۹ هجری

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી. દખણ ની. કુએદરાબાદ. વાલા. નવાબ શાકેબ. નાશીરૂદદોલા. બાકાદોર. નેજાંમ. શાકેબનું. વાંકાંણ. શ્રી. જદે. તારીખ ૧૫ મી નવેમબર. આવતા. શ્રુકી. કુંઢારનારછે. તે. ડીઆંથી. શ્રી. કુજનાં. જનારા. લોકોને. શ્રી જદા. શ્રધી. લઇ જશે. ને. તાંફાંથી. પણ. કાજી લોકોને. શ્રી. ચુમબાઇ. વગર. નોરે. લાવશે. ને. જેટલી. જગો. એ. વાંકાંણમાં. કોએ. તેટલાં માંણશોને. લેશે. પણ. જે. ઘણી. કેમાં. ચકડે. તે પોતાની. ખોરાકીનો. શાંમાંન. પોતે. શાથે. લેઇને. ચકડે. ને. જે. ઘણી. પેકલો. આવીને. કાજર. થશે. તેને. ફળુલ. ફરી. જગો. આપશે ને. એ. બાબે. જેકને. પુછવું. કોએતે. નાખુદા અલી. બીન. નાશીરને. મીશી અરશ. રેમોગ ટંન ની. કંમપની ની. કાપ્ટીશમાં. જાઇને. પુછે

તારીખ ૨૧ મી. શપટેમબર ૧૮૩૩

ON Wednesday next, the 2d October, Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, a small Invoice of English Jewellery, consisting of handsome Gold Filagree Bracelets, set with stones, Ladies diamond and other stone rings, Pearl and Garnet Broaches, Gentlemen's emerald rings, 50 Boxes of Crown Glass, 100 square feet each, 8 hhds. of Pale Ale (Hodgson's) imported per *New Grove*, &c. &c.

Nesbit Lane, Sept. 28th. 1833.

FOR SALE,

A SUITE of Superior Bungalows belonging to the venerable the Archdeacon. For particulars apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO.

ON Wednesday next, the 2d October, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. will submit for sale by public auction, an extensive assortment of goods, *without reserve*, comprizing,

Thirty five bales of Patent Felt, for covering ship's bottoms, several pieces of blue, yellow, and white Broad cloth, a quantity of brown Drill, a variety of Table covers, Pieces of Jamdanny and Jacconet Muslins, and coloured Cambrics, fifty Boxes of Crown Glass, of 100 Square feet each, two capital Flutes, a pair of Percussion Pocket Pistols, a Gold Cavalry Girdle (new), and several sword, knots with a variety of other goods.

At noon, 17 casks of Hodgson's Pale Ale, fit for immediate use, two pipes of Madeira Wine, 100 fresh Hams, and any Horses or Carriages that may offer.

MESSRS, FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. are authorized to submit for Public Sale, without reserve, on Wednesday next, the 2d October, at their Rooms, a variety of very handsome coloured damask Table covers,—several pieces of very rich Palmerins for Ladies' dresses of novel patterns,—rich Waistcoat Pieces Brown Drills for Gentleman's Pantaloons, Superior Stout Black Silk—coloured cambrics, plain Jocconets, Jamdannies, and a variety of other goods which they recommend strongly to public notice.

Nisbet Lane, 28th Sept. 1833.

FOR Sale—The following valuable Medical works, &c. by F. CORBYN, Esq. Garrison Surgeon, Fort William.

Treatise on Epidemic Cholera	Rs. 16 per copy.
Management and deceases of Infants	20 " "
Sacred Biograghy	10 " "

Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE, & CO. have just received for sale on Commission, two very handsome Cab Phaetons of the latest style and fashion, imported per *Boyne*. Price each, 2500 Rs.

They have also on hand a variety of new Buggies and Phaeton's, Britchkas, &c. together with several second hand Carriages.

PATENT HAIR FELT.

FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, on Wednesday next, the 2d inst., thirty five Boxes of the above valuable article, so desirable for the use of sheathing under the copper of ship's bottoms. It may be inspected any time.

NOTICE.

BECK AND CO., beg to notify that in consequence of Tuesday next being a Parsee Festival, they purpose postponing their public sale till the following Tuesday.

Bombay, September, 28th 1833.

COMMISSION GOODS.

BECK AND CO. have lately had their stock of commission goods augmented by the receipt of the following articles viz:—2 full sized dinner services of very elegant white and gold Queen's-ware, a few dozens of prime Brown Stout, French Liqueurs, of sorts, delicious Portuguese Sausages, Europe salted Ox tongues, Tart fruits, Jams and Jellies from Powell and Brown, and many other good things.

Forbes Street, 28th Sept. 1833.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO, the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and brown Sherry at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Port	at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Lisbon	at 10 *a*	12	"
Brandy	at 15 *a*	18	
Jamaica Rum, at		12	
Holland's Gin in cases of 15 large Bottles,		Rs. 24	per case.
French Liqueurs of sorts,		18	per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer		6	"
Rum Shrub in pints,		9	"

General Terms—Cash, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 28th Sept., 1833.

FOR Sale, at a moderate price, superior, and highly recommended fresh MANILLA CHEROOTS, lately imported per Ship *Good Success*, from *China*. For particulars apply to *Nusserwanjee* and *Pestonjee, Apollo* street, near LIMJEE BHICAJEE'S

Bombay, Sept. 26th, 1833.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 28th September, 1833.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS having Children they wish to educate in England, and no near connexions to entrust them to, may hear of a most desirable situation, in the highly respectable family of a gentleman who resides in the delightful village of Clapton, near Hackney, London.

The Gentleman and his Wife, wish to be considered as the Guardians of the Children. Not keeping a School the number not to exceed four or six boys or girls. The Children will be brought up and educated with their own Children, and treated the same in every respect. The charge including board, instruction and clothing, until they reach the age of 9 or 10—but exclusive of medical attendance—is £100 per annum.

Further particulars may be known by reference to Major J. H. DUNSTERVILLE, Randal Lodge.

Bombay, 20th September, 1833.

ON Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. FORBES, AND CO.—A few pipes and hhds. of choice Madeira Wine, imported per "*Dorothy*," in November 1831, from Messrs. Keir's and Co. Price Rupees 600 per pipe, and Rupees 325 per hhd.

Bombay, 28th September, 1833.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. the following. Wines from Messrs G. Christopher and Son, of London, in cases of three dozen each vizt:—

Old Hock, at Rs.	120 per case.
Ditto, ditto, at "	90 per ditto.
Sauterne, at "	75 per ditto.
Superior old Sherry, at	75 per ditto.
Fine old Port, at	66 per ditto.

Bombay, 28th September, 1833.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., the following Bordeaux Wines, viz.:—

Claret from Mr. J. Exshaw, 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 45 per case.

Sauterne from ditto, in 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 45 per case.

Claret from Mr. D. Guestier, in 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 45 per case.

Claret from Messrs. Focke, and Brandenburg, in 1 doz. cases, at Rs. 14 per case.

Sauterne from ditto, in 1 doz. cases, at Rs. 14 per case.

Bombay, 28th September, 1833.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.—A few hhds. and quarter pipes of fine old matured Madeira Wine, from Messrs. Gordon, Duff, and Co., at Rs. 275 per hhd. and Rs. 150 per quarter pipe, for cash.

Bombay, 28th September, 1833.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE, BROWN STOUT, &c.—On sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CO. of London,

Champagne (superior)	35	Rs. per doz.
Hock (ditto),	25	" "
Bucellas (old and mellow),	24	" "
Barclay's Brown Stout (per Boyne),	8	" "
Pale Sherry (fine),	24	" "
Margeaux Claret (General Palmer's),	24	" "

Rampart Row, 28th Sept. 1833.

SHERRY in Cask. Superior Wine in butt, hogshead, and quarter cask, for sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY, at from 550 to 700 Rupees per butt.

Rampart Row, 28th Sept. 1833.

IND AND SMITH'S BEER.

A Few Casks of the above, of improved and excellent quality, lately imported. Price 50 Rupees per hogshead.

Also—Ripe Beer from the above house, very superior, in quantities of not less than 6 dozen, at 5 Rupees per dozen.—Apply at the Godowns of Mr. GREY.

Bombay, 28th September, 1833.

RIFLE.

A Superior Rifle (second hand), by W. MILLS, London, scarcely used, double barreled, back action locks with apparatus complete. Price 500 Rupees cash,—Apply to DINSHAW DADABHOY, at the Office of MR. GREY.

Rampart Row, Sept. 28th, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH AND CO.—A few cases of very superior "Amontilado" Pale Sherry, just received from W. D. Shirriff, of London, at .....Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from do.. " 25 do. do.

Champaigne Brandy, of excellent quality, from do. " 18 do. do.

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 28th Sept., 1833.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO'S. Double Barrel'd percussion Guns (copper caps), from Wm. Mills in Mahogany cases, with every complete appatus, at Rs. 550.

Do. do. from John Manton and Son, at Rs. 650.

All received direct from the maker.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH & CO.—Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham & Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 28th Sept., 1833.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO. Madeira WINE from Keir's and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831,—in pipes, hhds. and bottled.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.

Christopher's old Cognac Brandy, in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 16 per dozen.

" Best Holland's Geneva in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 14 per dozen.

Bombay, 28th Sept., 1833.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen. each.

Also *Champagne* in baskets of 1 dozen, at Rupees 45 each.

Bombay, 28th Sept., 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth .... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry ..... " 26 per doz.
Port Wine, at ..... " 20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD, and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO., the following Wines:—

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half chests, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half chests, 18 do. do.

Ditto. do. in pints, in cases of 6 doz. each, Rs. 12 do. do. pints.

Ditto, from Alexander Black, in half or quarter chests, at Rs. 20 per doz.

Ditto, from do. in pints, in cases of 6 doz. 12 per do. pints.

Old Port Wine from do. in quarter cases, 18 per do.

Ditto, from do. in pints, in cases of 6 doz. 12 per doz. pints.

Claret from do. in quarter cases, at 30 per doz.

Ditto, from do. in pints, in cases of 6 doz. 18 per doz. pints.

Sherry Wine in butts and hhds., from different houses, at 600 Rs. per butt of 120 gallons, and Particular Madeira in pipes and hhds.

Dady's Buildings, 28th Sept. 1833.

"GENERAL PALMER'S CLARET,"

TO be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.—The above well known Claret, just landed from the Ship "*New Grove*," in cases of 3 and 4 dozen, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

Dady's Buildings, 28th Sept., 1833.

FOR Sale—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PESTONJEE EDULJEE having agreed to purchase of BOYE NAVASBOYE and BURJORJEE FRAMJEE, Widow, Son, and Heirs, and personal representatives of FRAMJEE NOWROJEE HASOO VALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, a Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, consisting of two apartments, with its appurtenances, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S Street, any person or persons having any mortgage, claim, demand, or inheritable right, thereon, are required to notify the same to Mr. JOHN PASCAL LARKINS, Attorney at Law, at his office, in Oak Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else he or they will be precluded therein.—Dated 27th September, 1833.

જાહેર ખબર

પેશતંનજી એદલજીએ વેહેર એક ગાલા
બેનુ જેકાંઇ હેનુ હોએ તે શાઠે નવાજબા
ઇ તથા ભરજોરજી ફરામજી તે મરનાર
શ્રી સુમઇ વાલો પારશી ફરામજી નવ
રોજજી હાશો વાલા ની વીઢવા તથા છોક
રો તથા વારશદારો પાશેથી વેચાતુ લેવાનુ
શાટુ ફીધુંછે તે શ્રી ભાફારફોટ જંમશેદજી
જીજીભાઇનાં મોફોલાઓછે—એ ઉપર ફર
એક લોક અથવા લોકોનો ગીરવી દાવો
અથવા વારશો પોચતો હોએતો તેનાંઓને
જાણ ફરેચજે મીશાતર જેન પારાફસલ્લાર
ફીનશ ઘારાના વકીલની આફીશ ઓફ
લેનમોછે તાંફાં તેહેને આજથી દીન ૧૪
ની મુદતમો ભફેર ફરે—મુદત પછી ફોઇ
નો દાવો ફબુલ ફરશે નફી—તા ૨૭ મી
સપ્તેમબર ૧૮૩૩ *

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, Burthen 650 tons. Was to leave London about the middle of July, and will be dispatched in all January. This Ship has excellent accommodations, having double stern gallaries the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND Co. at whose office plans of the can be had.

Dady's Buildings, 28th September, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship SIR EDWARD PAGET, W. TUCKER, Commander, Burthen 500 tons. Was to leave London on 20th June, and will be dispatched in all December, carries a Surgeon, and has superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND Co. at whose Office plans of the Cabins can be had.

Dady's Buildings, 28th September, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING ON THE MALABAR COAST,

THE fine Ship MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, of 500 Tons Register, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, will leave Bombay early in December next, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.

Bombay, 28th Sept., 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE first class teak ship GILMORE, of 550 Tons, H. H. Lindsay, Commander, has poop and lower deck accommodations, fitted up in a superior style, and carries an experienced surgeon.—

This ship is expected to arrive early in October, and will be despatched in all November. Plans of the cabins may be seen on application to DUNCAN GIBB, & Co.

Dady's Buildings, 24th September, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Fine Ship "BOYNE," of 650 Tons, J. T. BROWN, Commander. Will be dispatched for the above port about the middle of November next, and will call off Cannanore for Passengers, and touch at the Cape of Good Hope. Carries an experienced surgeon—Apply to Messrs. FORBES, AND CO. at whose office plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 28th September, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 17th September, 1833.

No. 362.—The following appointments are made:—

1st Battalion of Artillery.

Lieutenant J. M. Glasse to be adjutant, *vice* Bailey resigned, (retaining his present acting appointment of brigade major, until lieutenant Cotgrave's return to his duty.)—Date of appointment 3d Sept. 1833.

Second lieutenant John Pottinger, to act as adjutant, until further orders.

No. 363.—The following appointment is made:—

Ordnance department.

Sub-conductor Thomas Heffernan, to be conductor, *vice* Joseph Price deceased.—Date of appointment 16th August 1833.

No. 364.—The following alterations and promotions are made:—

2nd grenadier regiment native infantry.

Adjutant of rank.

Captain J. Campbell having retired on the 29th June 1331, prior to his promotion on the 9th Sept. 1832, his commission of captain to be cancelled, and lieutenant W. C. Freeman to be captain, *vice* Riddell deceased.—Date of rank 9th Sept. 1832.

Lieutenant R. Hudson, admitted of the effective strength from the 30th June 1831, *vice* Campbell retired.

Ensign E. R. Elwall, (deceased) to be lieutenant, *vice* Geddes deceased.—Date of rank 29th January, 1832.

Adjutant of rank.

Lieutenant S. V. W. Hart, to take rank, *vice* Elwall deceased.—19th April 1832.

Lieutenant J. C. Hartley, to take rank, *vice* Freeman promoted.—9th September, 1832.

Promotion.

Ensign P. W. Clarke, to be lieutenant, *vice* Bowator deceased.—5th August, 1833.

Ensign Henry Cracroft, to rank from the 24th August 1833, and to be posted to the 2d grenadier regiment native infantry, *vice* Clarke promoted.

Bombay Castle, 19th September, 1833.

No. 365.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the judicial department, to appoint subedar major Ramjee of the 5th regiment native infantry, to command the Rutnagherry Rangers, and accordingly directs that his name be struck off the strength of the army.

No. 366.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the marine department, under date the 16th instant, to direct, that assistant surgeon D. Clark be placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 20th September, 1833.

No. 367.—Major J. Little, of the left wing of the European regiment, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, on private affairs.

No. 368.—Lieutenant F. D. Bagshawe, of the 5th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health, with permission to embark from Goa.

Bombay Castle, 21st September, 1833.

No. 369.—Drummer Vallansino, an out-pensioner of Chelsea hospital, is permitted to reside and receive his stipend at Belgaum.

No. 370.—Ensign F. Twynam, of the 4th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 23d September, 1833.

No. 371.—The leave to the Neelgherries granted to major J. Keith, deputy adjutant general of the army, on the 21st March 1832, and extended on the 19th March last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of four months, on the same account.

No. 372.—Ensign A. Welstead, attached to the 8th regiment native infantry, allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th September, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Capel Arthur Hanbury Tracy, to be acting assistant to the resident in Cutch.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 25th September, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments in consequence of the new arrangements made under regulation VIII, of 1833, for the performance of the annual general circuits of the judicial commissioners.

G. W. Anderson, Esq. to be Judical commissioner for the Deccan and Kandeish.

E. H. Baillie, Esq. to be judicial commissioner for Guzerat and the Conkan.

J. Henderson, Esq. to be judicial commissioner for the Southern Mahratta country, Rutnagherry and Sholapore.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th September, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. W. Boyce, purser in the Indian navy, one month's extension of his leave to the Malabar Coast, on sick certificate.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

DURPUN.

SUPREME COURT.

The Third Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for the present year, began on Wednesday last, before the Chief Justice and Sir John Awdry—The following Gentlemen being sworn upon the Grand Jury, his Lordship, the Chief Justice, charged them as will be seen below.

Bazett Doveton, Esq. FOREMAN.

William Turner.	Wisswanath Ramchunder Dulvie,
David Kennedy,	Janardhun Ramchunderjee,
John Beckwith,	Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia,
Crawford McLeod,	John Boman,
Charles Binny Adam,	Joshua Hopwood,
David Burn,	Andrew Farquharson,
William Richard Morris,	Humphrey Francis Owen,
William Sollory Grey,	Robert Lindsay Leckie, and
Sumsoodeen Pollouker,	John Graham, Esquires.
Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy,	
Hormasjee Bhiccajee,	
Luxamon Hurrichunderjee,	
Hormusjee Bomanjee, Sett,	

The following Charge was delivered by the Chief Justice:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.

There is but one case in the calendar which seems to require particular notice: chiefly, because it is connected with circumstances, which occasioned considerable alarm, to the inhabitants of this Island. I allude to the plunder of Shops, by persons, represented to be military sepoys.

Your iuvestigation of this case, may enable you to ascertain, whether the persons, who are alleged to have committed the outrage, and who are stated in the information to have been a numerous body, did or did not, withdraw with their plunder towards the military lines?

If the facts sworn to before the magistrate shall be verified, and if a statement recently published in one of the Bombay newspapers, is well founded, it may be expected, that the Government will adopt such measures, as may be practicable, to prevent the recurrence of evils, which have long been the subject of complaint.

It is generally known that measures have been adopted, and are yet in progress, to render the Police efficient, and to create confidence in its character and power. I am enabled to assure you, that every measure, designed to promote these purposes, which has hitherto, been recommended to the Government, has received its sanction: and I trust, that when the new Police body shall be formed of brave and vigilant men, judiciously controuled and directed, crime will be, in a great degree, prevented, and life and property will be protected.

This expectation, however, cannot be fulfilled, unless the new Police shall have every possible assistance from the native population. The observation, is no less trite than true, that no system of Police can be efficient, that does not possess the entire *confidence*, and receive the *zealous* and *active* support of the community.

To dispel the terror, which had been created some weeks ago, by daring gang-robberies, committed and attempted, the Government allowed about fifty men of the Irregular Horse to proceed to Bombay—They were placed under the authority of the magistrate to assist the Civil Power in case of need; and to afford security during the change in the Police, which was then contemplated—This, was a mere *temporary* measure—and its utility can scarcely be doubted, by any person desirous of maintaining the peace and security of the public.

I would not advert to any statement that appears in the public newspapers of this Presidency, unless the subject of it related to matter of public interest—but, in a newspaper, recently published in one of the native languages, and which I suppose is circulated among the natives of this Island—I have read certain passages—to which I think it necessary, to point your attention. The following letter addressed to the Editor of the Hulkaru and Vurtman, has been published in that paper signed "A Subscriber."

" The House of Doondjee Jewbah, situate at Palwah, and leading to the high road to Girgaum
" was attacked last night by a Gang of robbers to
" the number of about 20 men, armed with bludgeons. These Ruffians attempted to scale the
" House, by a ladder they contrived to procure
" from a neighbouring roof. but the inmates of the
" said dwelling house perceiving some noise,
" gave the alarm, the neighbours hearing this gave
" also the alarm, and the Ruffians went away."

The Editor has published the following remarks on this communication:—" From an enquiry into
" the correctness of a '*Subscriber's* letter, on the
" late Gang Robbery, we have learned that not only
" are the facts authentic, but that till the next morn-
" ing, not a Police man had found his way to the
" scene of disturbance."

If it be true, that a gang of twenty men attempted to commit a robbery in the manner described; and, that not a Police man found his way to the scene of disturbance until the next morning, there must have been such negligence as will well justify an enquiry into the circumstances.

The conductor of the newspaper, declares that he has ascertained that the facts published by him are authentic. If this be so he has done a great public good by bringing to notice an outrage of a most daring nature, which otherwise might not have become generally known. If it shall however be proved, that the statement is unfounded, or exaggerated, your enquiry leading to such a conclusion, may serve to remove the fears, which the publication of this report, may have occasioned.

To you, Gentlemen, who are now, for the first time exercising the functions of Grand Jurors, I offer my most sincere congratulations. I know that the excellent charge, which was delivered the last Session from this bench, has been translated into the vernacular languages of Bombay, and has been generally read. The suggestions, which were then offered, in which I entirley concur, and with which I presume you are now well acquainted, render it unnecessary for me to make any observation on your duties as Grand Jurors, which are also well explained by your oath. In any matter of doubt or of difficulty, you will, I am pursuaded, receive the advice and assistance of your European fellows, and to them, you will afford the benefit of your local experience.

Upon taking his seat upon the Bench yesterday the Chief Justice adverted to Mahomed Ibrahim Mukbha in terms very creditable to that officer, and expressed his great satisfaction at the very liberal pension (500 Rs.) which Government had been pleased to award him for his long and meritorious services. In announcing the appointment of Ardaseer Byramjee to succeed him as Senior Native Interpreter, and that of Shek Ahmed Moonshee to the office of Junior Native Interpreter, Interpreter to the Grand Jury, and Translator in the Persian and Arabic Languages, his Lordship observed to the latter that he had been appointed to these offices, but as many of the duties would be new to him, he would advise him to place himself under the entire guidance of Mr. Vaupell, a better instructor than whom he could not possibly have

We understand that three of the persons accused of bribery and corruption while employed in the Revenue Survey and Assessment of the Deccan have been tried before the Session Judge of Poona and fully convicted—One of the prisoners (Govind Row Gunnesh Gunpooleh), has been sentenced to 7 year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000, and in default of payment, to undergo 3 year's further imprisonment. Another (Mahadeo Row Deshpandeh) has been sentenced to 4 year's imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 2000—The trial of the rest of the accused proceeds, and will probably occupy a considerable time longer. Mr. Pringle, the late Revenue Surveyor in the Deckan, has been attending the Court as a witness.

The plentiful showers with which we still continue to be favored, and the cheering [illegible] received from all parts of the in[illegible] to this Presidency, promise [illegible] At Kaira and Ahmedab[illegible] coming than in[illegible] Crops will [illegible] the other C[illegible]

The fine r[illegible] not only se[illegible] Crop; but eni[illegible] or late Crop[illegible] stances

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

BALLAJEE PUNT NATHOO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—The late prosecution of the Proprietors and Editor of the Bombay Gazette for libel, by Ballajee Punt Natoo, forms quite an era in the history of the Indian Press. It is remarkable at the first instance on the Bombay side of India, if not in India generally, of a native of the Mooosulbringing an action for Libel against the Press It is remarkable too for the boldness of the attack, and not less so for the completeness of the discomfiture of the assailants.

The Libels will be in the recollection of some of your readers. They were a string of accusations charging crime to an extent seldom, if ever, combined in a single person; the most prominent being, that Ballajee Punt Natoo had betrayed his master, Rastiah, to the Peishwah, and then dishonoured his benefactor's bed; that he has been the ruin of thousands, is avaricious; that Mr. Elphinstone had become so unfavorably impressed in regard to Ballajee Punt Natoo, as to have recorded that "he was not to be trusted"; and that Mr. Chaplain who succeeded Mr. Elphinstone in the Deccan, had forbidden Natoo to interfere in the business of the commission,

It is true, the Editor invited communications in refutation of the charges, kindly promising to reserve his "*summing up*" till both sides should have been heard. I could not resist a smile as I read this dignified notification, foreseeing, that, the "summing up" part of the business would be committed to other hands than his, in a place he little dreamt of.

Ballajee Punt Natoo, I must tell you, at an early period of his life became associated with the English, in consequence of his having been selected by Rhunde Row Rastiah, one of the most eminent of the Marratta Chieftains, as his representative with the British resident at Poonah. About the time of Rastiah's death, the troubles which ultimately worked the downfall of the Peishwah already began to lour: and as the projects of this Prince became, more and more daringly treacherous against the English, his hatred of such of his subjects as were in any way connected with a people for whom he had imbibed so great an aversion, and whose ruin he was concerting, became proportionately acrimonious: and Ballajee Punt Natoo's personal safety depended at last upon his becoming altogether a British adherent and claiming the protection of our Government against the designs of his own sovereign.

With singular ingenuity and talent, however, Natoo converted this anomalous position into a means of benefit to his country. He became so faithful an adherent and friend of the British Resident as to gain his confidence, and when the revolution, which a man of Ballajee Punt's acuteness could not fail to foresee, burst upon this unhappy province, he became one of Mr. Elphinstone's advisers, was appointed the first Minister of the Sattarah Rajah, whose authority was introduced under his fostering care, with an industry and ability of which the present prosperity of that territory is a token; and he applied himself, above all, to that most difficult part of establishing a new and foreign Government, viz. so to provide for the nobles and dependants of the Government which has ceased to exist, as to make the effects of the revolution fall as lightly as possible upon those whose fate it is to share the punishment without having incurred the guilt of their sovereign.

Whether this revolution is viewed, as regards the extent of country which it immediately or remotely affected, or in respect to the rapidity as well as mercy with which it was accomplished, it must be considered as one of the most remarkable the world has seen. It will stand an imperishable monument of the head and heart of him who presided over the work; and Mr. Elphinstone is a singular instance of a man who will go to his rest amidst the prayers and blessings of a people whose Government he overturned and placed in the hands of strangers.

Much, indeed, is to be ascribed to the liberal hand with which grants of land and money were bestowed, and an Englishman being necessarily an incompetent judge of the relative claims of the subjects of so large an Empire, these alienations were often made at the sole recommendation of Ballajee Punt Natoo, and generally after taking his advice: and so successful, was his co-operation, that no man of importance is to be found in the Dekhun who substantially lost by the change of Government, to whom compensation in some shape or other has not been granted.

It was of this first British adherent and best friend of both the British and Marhattas, that the Editor of the Bombay Gazette put forth such grave charges: but they were hardly published before Natoo dared him to the proof, by bringing a civil action against him in the Supreme Court at Bombay. As the day of trial approached pressing overtures of compromise were made. But it was not until the cause was called on in Court, and Ballajee Punt had several Gentlemen of the Civil Service and respectable natives present to swear to the falsehood of the publications, besides the [illegible] certificates in his hand, and the will of his late master, Rastiah, forthcoming, disproving so far as is possible after the lapse of more than 20 years, the Treachery and Adultery, seeing that by that Will * Rastiah consigned his children to Ballajee Punt's care:—it was not until he had thus prepared himself to clear his character in the most public manner, that he would listen to a word of compromise; but when the Defendants by a repetition in court of their wish to adjust the matter amicably, were considered to have confessed in an equally public manner that their conduct was not to be justified or in any manner defended, he presented to them a practical refutation of their charge of avarice, by consenting to receive a nominal verdict of damages, and the following public Apology, which appeared in the Gazette of the 11th instant.

"Between the 5th December 1832, and February 1833 inclusive, we published some accusations against Ballajee Punt Natoo, partly on the authority of a Native informant, and partly on the authority of correspondents unknown to us. As both our known informant and our unknown correspondents have shrunk from substantiating their accusations in a Court of Justice, we can only arrive at one conclusion, that those accusations were unfounded. We therefore feel bound to withdraw them as publicly as they were made, and to express our regret for having made our paper unwittingly the instrument of wronging the above individual."

The certificate to which I alluded above, are as

I. †

Bombay, Nov. 13th, 1827.

Punt Natoo was connected with the

may be seen on application to his so Rastiah.

y be seen on application to Balla-

Poona Residency from the time of Sir Barry Close in 1803. He entered into the Residency employment about 1816, and in the troubles that followed, and in the settlement of the country, showed himself an able, zealous, and trustworthy public servant. He was my principal native agent during most of the time I was commissioner in the Deccan, was consulted by me on all subjects, and gave me every reason to be satisfied with his judgement and fidelity."

M. ELPHINSTONE.

II. *

Bombay, 3d December, 1830.

"During three years that I have been Governor of Bombay, I have had ample opportunities of appreciating the character of Ballajee Punt Natoo, and well in my opinion does this distinguished Native merit the confidence and friendship, which he enjoyed, of the late Sir Barry Close, and of the Hon'ble M. Elphinstone. He has earned his reputation and his fortune by the services of twenty six years employment, during which his ability and entegrity have been successfully exerted to promote the public service. I have employed him continually during my residence in the Deccan and my tours to the Southern Marratta Country and Guzerat. I have consulted him on all occasions where the feelings and interests of the population, and the operation of the acts of Government were concerned. I have found his information extensive and his advice honest and good. I am grateful for the aid he has given me and recommend him to my successors, as one for whom I entertain a most sincere regard as a private individual and public servant."

JOHN MALCOLM.

I am, &c.

Deccan, Sept. 24th, 1833. N. N.

SERVANTS' WAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—We are led to infer from the total silence that prevails on the subject, that with the exception of the few stations, that originally adopted measures for the reduction of servant's wages, no means have been taken at other places to attain this desirable end. It is this total apathy and indifference that ruin the interests of the Bombay Army. We can hardly wonder that our statements of the insufficiency of pay, or the hardships of the times, are disregarded, when measures, that would effect a considerable saving, without reducing a single comfort, and which require no labour, time, or trouble, but simply a determination to carry them, are left unsupported and unadopted, through inexcusable laziness, or indifference to the interests of society. I hear that several individuals at Sattarah have at once placed their establishments on the new footing, without incurring any difficulty, or being obliged to supply the place of a single servant.

I should beg to make a suggestion regarding servant's characters, the adoption of which would be found to be of great advantage. A written character should never be given to any servant whatever; but on his quitting service this character should be sent by the master to the officer in charge of the bazar, for insertion in some of the record books of his office, or one kept for the purpose, and then the loose document should be destroyed. This plan would be attended with two advantages. A good servant may in reality, as it is now no doubt often falsely asserted, lose his characters by fire or robbery; on the present system he can always give a favorable reference, and a true record would always exist of the characters of indifferent or dishonest servants. When such presented themselves for service and could neither produce a character, nor venture to make a reference, the person would be on his guard how he engaged them and a good character would really become of great value. If a servant goes with his master to any other station he can be supplied with an authenticated extract, to be inserted in the bazaar records of his future station, and then, as in the former instance, to be destroyed.

This would hardly entail any trouble on a bazaar master, for he would not probably have to make a dozen entries in the year, and in the long run would no doubt save him a great deal of trouble, by insuring respectable servants in the bazaar.

Your obedient servant,

SIGMA.

Poonah, September, 24th, 1833.

SURAT.

On Thursday, the 5th of September, the society of Surat gave a farewell entertainment to the late Collector Mr. Stubbs, who has been long an inhabitant of Surat, and has, by his most unostentatious hospitality and many social virtues, contributed greatly to the harmony and unanimity of feeling which have so long characterized this station.

Accordingly the residents seemed to vie with each other in testifying to Mr. S. their regret at the blank about to be caused in their society by his departure.

The Ladies too, honoured the entertained with their presence, and we need not add that they shed a genial and kindly influence over the festivities of the evening. The stewards spared no pains to make the entertainment worthy the occasion which called it forth. Ample justice was done to the loyal and social feelings of the party in a succession of well chosen toasts, responded to, in language, which if not Demosthenic, was at least sincere and heart felt, and re-echoed by the notes of a scientific Band of music stationed in a parterre adjoining the Dining Room.

The Dinner was followed by a ball and supper, and on our worthy guest rising to depart, he was escorted to the door of his hospitable mansion by all the gentlemen of the party. Thus terminated an evening which will be long remembered by the society here, and which we hope may tend to perpetuate the cordial feeling between the Civil, Military, and Naval Services, which adds so much to the comfort of a large station.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount previously published		78,501 3 44

COLLECTIONS.

On 13th Sept. from 208 Subscribers,	Rs.	33,460 0 00
Up to 27th Do. 19 Do.	„	1,100 0 00
Total 227 Do.	Rs.	44,560 0 00
Invested in 5 per cent. Paper	„	38,000 0 00
Cash Balance Rs.		6,560 0 00

* The original may be seen on application to Ballajee Punt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO GEORGE ASHBURNER, ESQ.

Secretary, Bombay Steam Committee.

SIR,—I have now the honor by direction of the Calcutta Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th July last, with the pamphlet of Captain Wilson which accompanied it.

2. The Calcutta Committee have derived much satisfaction from the perusal of the pamphlet; establishing as it does in the most satisfactory manner the perfect practicability of Steam Communication between Bombay and Suez, at least during the N. E. monsoon, by as rapid a progress as may be made over the same distance in any other part of the world, whenever it shall be atttempted by a Steamer more adapted to the purpose than the Hugh Lindsay, and arrangements shall have been perfected to prevent the great delay consequent on the difficulties of lading the Coal at the several Depots.

3. It does not appear to the Calcutta Committee to be at present necessary for them to enter into the question as to what description of vessel, as regards her size and tonnage, is the best adapted under all circumstances for the service in question; because their Colleague, Capt. Forbes, is preparing a Report founded on a most careful and attentive examination of the whole of the evidence taken before the House of Commons on the subject of Steam Navigation, of Captain Wilson's pamphlet, the representations of Mr. Waghorn, and generally of all the means available towards leading to right conclusions; in addition to which he has the benefit of continued intercourse with Capt. Johnston, who has lately returned from England; where his attention, tho' mainly devoted to the River class of Steamers, has been directed to the question generally, and indeed as evinced on his examination before the House of Commons to the Steam Communication by way of the Red Sea in particular.

4. There is however another reason, why this Committee do not feel it to be necessary to enter into the question of the size, &c. of the Steamer at present. That reason will be found in the accompanying copies of the Committee's letter under date 23d ultimo to the Supreme Government, and of Mr. Secretary MacNaghten's reply thereto under date 5th instant.

5. The Calcutta Committee having been instructed by their constituents to consider the means whereby the communication interrupted by the laying up of the Hugh Lindsay might be "first "most certainly, and secondly most speedily re-"opened" naturally directed their attention to a recurrence to those means, the privation of which had in fact occasioned the interruption; and being satisfied that the Governments of India felt every disposition to aid an object so ardently desired by all India, they resolved, among other aids, to solicit through the Supreme Government the loan of the Hugh Lindsay; assured, altho' she might not be the vessel best adapted for the service, yet that she could most economically, as regards the funds raised by public Subscription, reopen the communication with a sufficient degree of speed; provided proper arrangements were made to prevent delay at the depôts, and for the conveyance of the despatches from Alexandria to Malta; in fact, that she might establish such an intercourse with the mother country during the two or three years, for which the funds promised to be sufficient for her expenditure, and at the same time allow of such sufficient data being derived from actual experiment of receipts and expenditure as eventually could not but lead to the permanent communication.

6. If the result should be that profit arose, a vessel or vessels of a character exactly adapted to the service with all the improvements which the coming two or three years will doubtless bring to light, might be built either by private individuals on speculation, or by means of a public fund, founded on legal advice and secure principles.

7. If on the other hand, it should turn out that no profit would be derived from the communication, it would be clear that it could never be maintained in the way now proposed at Bombay, or indeed by any other speculation whatever; while, the minimum of loss being ascertained, it would be open to the consideration of Government how far the advantages derivable to the country in general, as contradistinguished from the mere convenience of the society, and especially the European, might not warrant a sacrifice to an amount, beyond which it would not by actual experiment be shewn that loss would not accrue; thus establishing beyond all doubt, the question of the practicability of maintaining the communication on a permanent footing without too great a sacrifice.

8. These were the grounds on which the Calcutta Committee made their application to the Supreme Government; the particulars of that application may be best known by the letter to Government; and the result by referring to Mr. Secretary McNaghten's reply.

9. The Calcutta Committee however may observe, that that result is as follows:—The Governor General in Council will recommend to the Bombay Government to allow the Hugh Lindsay to make four voyages annually to Suez without charge on the Subscribed Fund, except for coals; and will further "urgently suggest" that the first voyage be performed entirely at the expense of Government. The Governor General in Council will back, by his recommendation, such application as may be made to the Home authorities for the extension of the Malta Steamers to Alexandria. Considering that if the community of India deem the increased celerity of communication to be of paramount importance, they will not grudge the necessary encrease in the rate of postage, will permit that part of the experiment to be conducted by the several Post Masters General; who may make out the rates to be levied; carrying all receipts to the credit of the Fund (after the first voyage); giving due notification of the dates of departure. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that if this recommendation should be adopted by the Bombay Government, the Bombay Joint Stock must, as a matter of course, be abandoned for the present; and eventually if the result should prove favorable Government would be happy to withdraw from all Interference, in which case the Bombay Joint Stock Fund may be revived, or any other more suitable scheme may be adopted. Under the above arrangements all questions regarding times of leaving Port and other matters of detail, are to be left to the discretion of Government, and the coal is to be supplied in such quantities, and at such depôts, as may be indicated.

10. The above comprizes the degree and manner of aid which the Supreme Government is disposed to concede to the attempt, for the immediate re-opening of the communication, but His Lordship in Council is well disposed to recommend to the authorities at home a plan less subject to failure, than the prospect referred to by the Calcutta Committee. His Lordship in Council, believing that the profits from Postage and Passengers will *ultimately* be more than sufficient to meet the expenditure, is yet inclined to recommend some further means for the support of the undertaking at its commencement.

11. For this purpose he would urgently recommend to the Court of Directors to incur an annual outlay for a short term of years by way of Bonus to a contractor; the contract to be given on tender. The outlay not to exceed 2 Lacs, nor a longer term of duration for the contract than 5 years; but in addition to the Bonus the profits derivable from postage and passengers would be conceded, not less than four voyages to be made annually.

12. The Committee are then requested to furnish their sentiments as to the lowest terms on which tenders can reasonably be expected to be offered; and also whether it would be most advisable to advertise in this country or in England; and generally the terms it would be proper to annex to the contract as regards the size of vessels, number, date of leaving Port, or other particulars. Such are the liberal sentiments and views of the Supreme Government on this most important matter. Before the Calcutta Committee enter into the question as regards the offer of immediate aid and co-operation by the loan of the Hugh Lindsay, I am directed to observe, with reference to the proposed invitation of Tenders, and the call on the Committee to furnish Government with their sentiments on the various points connected therewith, to express their regret that the great distance which divides them from your Committee will, they fear, deprive them of the benefit which would be derived from a frequent reciprocation of opinions on the several details; particularly on such points as from your local position, you necessarily can afford much valuable information.

13. Seeing however that before they can reply to this part of the proposition of Government, time must be given to make a variety of enquiries on many important points, they think that it is probable they may not be able so to do until they can hear from your Committee; and they will therefore be greatly obliged by your Committee's sentiments on the whole of the matters on which they are required by the Government to report.

14. As regards the very liberal offer of Government to run the Hugh Lindsay four times in the year, the first time entirely at the expense of Government, and subsequently only requiring coal from the Fund, the Calcutta Committee trust that the proposition will be readily adopted by your Committee; providing as it does, for the immediate re-opening of the communication on the most secure grounds, viz. not merely by the passive concurrence of Government, but by its most active exertions; and this Committee trust that, seeing by the terms on which the new Bengal Steam Fund is constituted, not by them, but by their Principals, *it cannot be annexed to the Bombay Joint Stock Fund*, and that the whole proposition holds out the best certainty, not only of an immediate re-opening of the Communication, but its permanency, there will be no difficulty in the way of your Committee relinquishing the Joint Stock part of your scheme for the present, and concurring with this Committee in the expediency of accepting the very liberal propositions of the Supreme Government, subject, of course, to the concurrence of that of Bombay; in which case this Committee will be happy to recommend to their constituents the junction of the new Bengal Fund to the * contributions of Bombay for the purpose of the plan being carried into execution by your Committee. As the liberal offer of Government to require no further outlay from the Fund than is involved in the expenditure of coal, will leave funds available for other essential purposes, and as the speedy supply of fuel at the Depôts is of the very first importance, the Calcutta Committee earnestly recommend that floating Depôts be forthwith despatched to such places as may be determined upon as the place for Depôts, if that can be done without too great a sacrifice of the funds; which, looking to the very paramount importance of the object, this committee think can scarcely be the case.

15. There may be other points on which it may be expedient for this Committee hereafter to make some observations, but they are content for the present with offering the above suggestions, being anxious to make known to your Committee the result of their communications with the Supreme Government with as little delay as possible, in order that no time may be lost in coming to some definite conclusion, and as your committee will doubtless be apprized by the Bombay Government of their concurrence in the recommendation of the Governor General in Council, should they see it so to concur, before the same can be known in Calcutta, I am directed to request the favour of your communicating the result to me at the earliest period possible; and in the meantime it will afford this committee much satisfaction to learn that, dependent on the concurrence of the Bombay Government, your Committee consent to the proposed course.

16. In anticipation of this, and in order to prevent the delay which would take place after the receipt of your reply in complying with the 8th resolution of the General Meeting of the 22d June, requiring six weeks' notice of the next general Meeting, the Calcutta Committee propose to publish in the Calcutta papers this letter, with its enclosure, and to call a public meeting on the 24th October to determine whether the Funds shall be applied to the purposes therein set forth.

I have, &c.

CHAS. GREENLAW.

Sec. to the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund.

Town Hall, Calcutta, 6th Sept. 1833.

P. S.—The documents referred to herein, will be despatched in separate packets by the same post.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK, G. C. B.

Governor General in Council.

MY LORD.—Since the date of our chairman's letter to the address of Mr. officiating Secretary Bushby of the 24th June last, we have been engaged in considering the means by which the object for which we have been associated, might be best obtained.

2. A scheme, founded chiefly on economical views for combining the joint operations of a sailing vessel and Steamer, having been submitted to us, we deemed it our duty to give it every possible consideration. The result was a resolution entirely coinciding with the principle of the plan laid down at Bombay, of keeping up the whole communication by means of Steam; and certain Gentlemen, named in the margin,† were requested to associate themselves with Captain Johnston, with a view to prepare such plans as they might consider most eligible for providing a suitable vessel for the above purpose.

3. The report of this committee is in course of preparation by Captain Forbes, but the multifarious

* The Calcutta Committee would be obliged by a communication from you from time to time of the amount of the Bombay contributions. Accompanying is a memorandum of those of Bengal up to this date.

† Captain Forbes, Mr. Kyd, Mr. Greenlaw.

and important duties of that officer, prevent its being brought forward at present.

4. As we anticipate that our funds may not enable us to adopt for the present, that plan which may be reported as on the whole the best; and as the object seems to us to be to re-open the communication as speedily as possible, we have been induced, whilst such report is in preparation, to consider what means we can now resort to, for that purpose. The Hugh Lindsay here naturally presents herself to our notice. She has already made four voyages; three between Suez and Bombay in the period, excluding the stoppages, noted in the margin;* besides one between Cossier and Bombay.

5. With this fact before us, we consider that the object of our appointment may be eventually best obtained by the employment of the Hugh Lindsay, if Government would sanction such an arrangement. It is understood by a report received by Captain Wilson, her late commander, that she is now undergoing some modifications, from which a reduction in draft and an encrease in speed, to a certain extent, are looked for.

6. What we would therefore now solicit at the hands of your Lordship in Council, is the loan of the Hugh Lindsay, with the grant of such coal as may now be in depôt on her account, either at Bombay or elsewhere, together with such further assistance and countenance, as Government can, in a great variety of ways, afford to such a project, in case it should, [after consideration of the Report,] as we fully anticipate, be adopted by our constituents and be approved by the promoters of the Steam Communication at Bombay and Madras.

7. Having the Hugh Lindsay, we calculate that exclusive of the aid in coals above solicited, the annual expenditure of her making four voyages in the year, would not exceed sicca Rupees 1,50,000, without any consideration of returns from letters or passenger. Nearly that amount has been already subscribed at the three Presidencies, and the subscriptions are daily increasing, so that the funds for one year may be considered to be already available. If indeed the subscriptions should reach, as we hope they may, at least two lacks—and if to this sum Government will allow the proceeds of the Lottery for one year, to be applied in aid, the means combined with the returns arising from the conveyance of letters and passengers would be forthcoming for carrying on the communication for two years at the least.

8. It is to be understood, however, that the subscriptions at Bombay have been entered into under the united principles of contribution and proprietorship, and that it will be necessrry to obtain the concurrence of the Bombay and Madras committees to the above plan, prior to its adoption. Of this concurrence, if supported by your Lordship in Council in the manner we have ventured to solicit, we can entertain no doubt, and having that concurrence, we should leave the execution of the plan to the Bombay Committee, contenting ourselves with urging on them the expediency of immediate, or at least, as nearly as possible, steps being taken to guard against the delay formerly experienced in loading coals on the Steamer, and of arrangements being adopted for communicating, if possible, prior to the despatch of the steamer with Malta, in the hope of procuring the attendance of a Government Steamer at Alexandria, and failing that a sailing vessel to carry the first despatches to Malta for conveyance thence to England; at all events despatching an authorized individual on the first trip to Malta and eventually if necessary to England with the united supplication of all India to His Majesty's Government at home for the extention of the Malta Steamers, under arrangements by which they should arrive at that place by a certain day, to admit of the despatches from England reaching Suez on the day calculated for the arrival at that place of the Steamer from Bombay, and we cannot doubt that this latter application would receive the powerful recommendation of your Lordship in Council which we conceive would ensure success.

9. The above is the general outline of the plan we think we may eventually be induced to recommend to our constituents, leaving the details in such case, entirely to be managed by the Bombay Committee with this reservation; viz. that the principle should be for the Indian Steamer to be delayed as short a time as possible at Suez for the packets from England. The object of this reservation is one of greatest importance to all places at a distance from Bombay, and particularly to Calcutta, inasmuch as, unless this is arranged, there would not be time for replies to letters from London to stations distant from Bombay to reach this latter place in time for the despatch of the next Steamer. These are, however, points which we should, of course, arrange with the Bombay Committee.

10. We are now inclined to think that by these means, we should, in the speediest and most efficient manner, at present practicable, re-open the communication, and that we should be able to maintain it for at least two years, and thus be enabled to make a fair experiment as to how far the cost of the Steam communication will be covered by its receipts. If the calculations of those who are sanguine, should be fulfilled, a very short time will be required to put us in possession of the necessary funds to procure a vessel of our own; and should we be deceived in our expectations of large pecuniary profit, we yet feel assured that the advantage of the more speedy and more certain intercourse between the two countries, would become so apparent, as eventually to lead to its permanent maintenance by the public authorities.

11. Your Lordship in Council will observe that we have not specified any certain term for which we should require the loan of the Hugh Lindsay. This will depend upon circumstances, and we rest with confidence on the liberal consideration of Government.

12. We are led (as we have explained) to resort to the plan of opening the communication by means of a borrowed Steamer, because we see no immediate prospect of raising, by private contributions, even with the grant of such assistance from Government as we could hope to obtain, a sufficient sum to build a Steam vessel, and to carry on the communication for one year. But even if these means were at our command, we should still prefer the plan now submitted, both because it admits of more speedy adoption, and because it furnishes the surest means of exploring the resources which the communication is calculated to call forth.

13. We reckon that it would cost at least as much to provide a vessel of our own as to make six voyages between Bombay and Suez, but we think that until that number, or nearly that number, of voyages, has been performed, the maximum of the receipts from postage and passengers will not be ascertained.

14. We feel assured that the Government Steamer will not be withdrawn in the mean time, if our receipts shall prove such as to justify the hope, that we shall be able, within a reasonable period, to accumulate sufficient funds for the construction of a new vessel should the receipts prove sufficient to carry on the voyages, though not sufficient to afford a surplus for the construction of a new Vessel, we cannot entertain a doubt that the communication will be continued by Government; on the other hand should the receipts fall short of the required current expenditure, it is quite evident, that the communication must be discontinued, unless (as we confidently anticipate would be the case) the authorities both here and in England should be convinced that the importance of the benefit derived from the establishment of this communication, is infinitely too great to be weighed against pecuniary considerations alone.

15. In any event, we think it would be imprudent to expend our subscriptions in building a vessel and to rely on uncertain sources for the means of setting her agoing at the outset of the undertaking. The receipts would then be most precarious when most required. The experiment would be stifled in its birth—By our plan we shall either obtain the means of carrying on the communication, or prove that they are not to be obtained by the unaided contributions of the Society.

16. As we rely confidently on the liberality of Government, and as it is quite evident how entirely the success of our efforts depend upon aid from Government, we would further request that your Lordship in Council will do us the favor to inform us what degree of assistance we may indulge the hope of obtaining, in the event of its being found impracticable to grant us the loan of the Hugh Lindsay as above solicited.

We have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obt. humble servts.

W. H. Macnaghten,	R. H. Cockerell,
W. N. Forbes,	J. Willis,
J. Steel,	R. S. Thomson,
J. Kyd,	B. Harding,
J. Prinsep,	Dwarkanauth Tagore,
D. McFarlan,	C. B. Greenlaw,

Town Hall, Calcutta, August 23d, 1833.

TO THE BENGAL NEW STEAM FUND COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN.—I am desired by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23d instant, on the subject of re-opening the communication by Steam between Great Britain and India.

His Lordship in Council would be glad to be furnished with a copy of the report which is stated to be in the course of preparation by the Gentlemen named in the margin * showing the plan which they consider most eligible for providing a suitable vessel to communicate between Bombay and Suez; there being no doubt from the well known qualifications of those Gentlemen that their report will prove a very valuable document.

Your letter now acknowledged, is altogether independent of that report, as you anticipate that your funds will not enable you to adopt, for the present, that plan which may be reported on the whole as the best.

The Governor General in Council is fully impressed with the importance of the object for the attainment of which, the Committee has been formed; but the enquiries in which you have been engaged, must have satisfied you that a great, if not an insuperable obstacle, exists on the score of expense to a successful prosecution of the undertaking.

The first question is that of the expense attending the navigation between Bombay and Suez. You have candidly avowed that you have no expectation of realizing a larger sum by subscription, than two lakhs of Rupees, and it is obvious that the prime cost of a Steam Vessel, built on the most economical principles, would more than absorb this amount of funds. You therefore apply to Government to afford you the loan of the Hugh Lindsay "with the grant of such coal as may now be in depot on her account either at Bombay or elsewhere, together with such further assistance and countenance, as Government can in a great variety of ways, afford to such a project."

If this request were acceded to, and if Government would allow the proceeds of the Lottery for one year to be applied in aid of the subscription, you express a hope, that "the means then combined with the returns arising from the conveyance of letters and passengers would be forthcoming for carrying on the communication for two years at the least" making in each year, as stated in another part of the letter, four voyages.

By this plan you hope to meet the wishes and expectations of your constituents, because it admits of speedy adoption and, is calculated to give the experiment a fair trial. Your design is to ascertain the maximum of the receipts which may be obtained from postage and passengers, and you do not apprehend that this can be ascertained at the commencement of the communication.

You are of opinion that one of three results will be established by this experiment;-either the receipts will be so large as to afford a surplus for the construction of a new vessel, or they will prove sufficient and no more, to carry on the communication, or they will fall short of the required current expenditure. In the first case you hope that the loan of the Hugh Lindsay will be continued until a new vessel shall have been constructed for the benefit of the Subscribers, in the second case that the communication will be continued by Government, and that even in the third case "the, authorities both here and in England may be convinced that the importance of the benefit derived from the establishment of this communication, is infinitely too great to be weighed against pecuniary considerations alone."

It is unnecessary to enter into any detailed remarks on the subject of these expectations. They partly involve considerations which do not admit of being finally discussed by the Government in India. This much however, may be premised, that whatever assistance may be afforded by this Government, must be held subject to the confirmation of the Court of Directors and that in all undertakings of this nature, where the convenience of the community forms the chief object in view, it is essentially requisite that the community should mainly contribute to its success as far as concerns the interests of the state, Government alone is competent to judge, whether the benefit to be hoped for is commensurate, or otherwise, with the expense to be incurred.

I am at the same time desired to aquaint you that the exertions already made by Individuals in furtherance of the important design of keeping up the communication by Steam between Great Britain and India, are, in the opinion of His Lordship in Council, highly creditable to the public spirit of the community, and approving, as he does, of the general principles on which your committee proposes to act, he is desirous of giving every reasonable encouragement to the projected undertaking.

His Lordship in Council has therefore resolved to recommend to the Bombay Government, that the Hugh Lindsay may be permitted to make four voyages annually from Bombay to Suez, free of all charge to the community, except that of providing the coals; and he will further urgently suggest that the first voyage may be performed entirely at the cost of Government, thus affording to the committee greater leisure to make all the requisite preliminary arrangements before the Funds of the community are drawn upon.

Should these recommendations be acted upon, the number of voyages, which may be made by means of the Funds of the Society will of course far exceed what you have calculated, and the question as to the resources which the communication is calculated to call forth, will be set at rest in the most satisfactory manner.

It will not be necessary for the present to consider your request as to the proceeds of the Government Lottery

His Lordship in Council is not exactly aware of the grounds on which you rest your hopes of obtaining the sanction of His Majesty's Government to the extension of the Malta Steamers to Alexandria. At the same time he is satisfied that a disposition must be felt by the authorities at Home to facilitate the intercourse by Steam between Great Britain and India, by all the means in their power consistent with a due regard to economy. That you should make an early application for such aid seems perfectly unobjectionable, and I am further directed to acquaint you that your application will be backed by the recommendation of this Government.

After all, I am directed to repeat, the question as to whether the navigation by Steam between the two countries shall be continued, or abandoned, must mainly depend on the society of India. If they consider the encreased celerity of the communication with Great Britain to be an object of paramount importance, the payment of such postage on letters to be conveyed by Steam as it may be deemed fair to impose, with reference to the expenditure to be incurred, will not be grudged, His Lordship in council will have no objection to permit this part of the experiment to be conducted under the Superintendance of the Post Masters General at the three Presidencies, who might be directed to make out a table of rates for Steam postage; to carry all receipts to the credit of the Steam Fund (after the first voyage, which will be performed exclusively at the cost of Government) and to give the earliest and most public notification of the period of the intended departure of the vessel from Bombay.

Should the Bombay Government consent to grant the use of the Hugh Lindsay on the terms proposed, all idea of a joint Stock Company, such as that contemplated at Bombay, must of course for the present be abandoned. His Lordship in Council, indeed, does not comprehend the principle on which a company, being under no obligation to carry on the scheme in case of loss, could be efficient for its purpose; but in the event of the mode of communication now proposed to be established, being found to be profitable, or to hold out a reasonable prospect of profit, Government will be happy to withdraw from all interference; and in that case, if it should be deemed expedient, the Bombay scheme may be revived, all those who have contributed or may contribute a certain sum to the joint stock being considered as Proprietors, or any other that may be thought suitable, can be adopted.

You should further distinctly understand, in the event of the indulgence of the loan of the Hugh Lindsay being conceded, that all questions regarding the time of leaving Port and other matters of detail, must be left to the discretion of Government, and the coal must be supplied in such quantities, and at such depôts, as may be indicated.

Should these propositions be acceded to on both sides, it will become a chief part of the duty of the Bombay Committee (with whom His Lordship in Council understands it to be your intention to leave the conduct of all details) to provide the requisite quantity of the best coal in the cheapest manner, and I am directed to suggest to you the expediency, in that case, of inviting tenders for the supply of such, as being more likely than any other mode, to conduce to economy.

Having thus replied to the subjects noticed in your letter above acknowledged, I am now directed to acquaint you that His Lordship in Council is well disposed to recommend to the authorities at Home, some plan which shall be less subject to the risk of failure, than that on which your Committee proposes to proceed, if any such can be devised combining certainty with economy.

The receipts derivable from postage and passengers is the Fund from which it is hoped that the communication by Steam may be permanently kept up, and though His Lordship in Council has little doubt that the profit from this source will ultimately prove very considerable and more than sufficient to meet the expenditure, yet he is inclined to recommend that other means should be adopted for the support of the new undertaking.

His Lordship in Council would therefore urgently recommend to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, that they should incur an annual outlay for a short term of years, if a reasonable prospect could be held out of thereby establishing Steam Communication with Great Britain by the Red Sea, on an efficient and permanent footing.

The most economical method of effecting this object is, by inviting the tender of [illegible] of Glasgow, [illegible] His Lordship in Council desires me to [illegible] S. Ellerby, you will furnish him with your opinion, most expedient course of proceeding for this purpose.

It is fit to apprize you that His Lordship in Council would not be disposed to recommend a larger outlay of the public money than two Lakhs per annum, nor a longer term for the duration of the contract, than five years; but he would suggest that the contractors should have the benefit of all the receipts derivable from postage and passengers in addition to the annual Bonus granted by Government. The voyages to be performed between Bombay and Suez should not be less than four in the year, and some incitement might be offered, if more frequent trips could be accomplished.

You are requested to furnish your sentiments (bearing in mind the above conditions) as to the lowest sum for which it could reasonably be expected that tenders would be made, and as to whether it would be most advisable to advertise for such Tenders in this country or in England, and generally the terms which it would be proper to annex to the contract, whether as to the size of the vessels to be employed, their number, the dates of leaving port, or other particulars. I have, &

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt.

Council Chamber, 5th September, 1833.

	Bombay to Suez under steam.		Suez to Bombay under steam.	
1st Voyage	21	15	19	14
2nd ditto	21	15	20	19
3rd do. to	23	7	22	13½

* Captain Forbes, Mr. Kyd, and Mr. Greenlaw.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE JOHN EARL OF CLARE, *Governor in Council.*

MY LORD,—Having received from the Calcutta Steam Committee a copy of their proceedings, and of those of the Supreme Government, respecting the loan of the Hugh Lindsay for the purpose of keeping open the steam communication with England (copy of which we understand has also been forwarded to this Government) we have the honor to solicit you Lordship in council to take immediate measures for despatching the above vessel to Suez at the expense of Government, as recommended by the Supreme Government, so that the public expectations respecting her departure may not be disappointed. And we further beg respectfully to request that the day of her intended departure may be published for general information.

In making the above application to your Lordship in council, we beg to state that, as the intentions of the Calcutta Committee on this subject, and the steps taken by them, were only known to us yesterday, we have not as yet been able to take into consideration the other important points discussed in the correspondence between the Supreme Government and the Calcutta Steam Committee.

We have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedt. Servts.

J. Crawford, *Chairman.*	R. Wallace,
J. Wedderburn,	H. Menzies,
J. Bax,	D. Barr,
J. Skinner,	R. Money,
L. Grant,	R. Cogan,
J. H. Wilson,	H. P. Hadow,
	G. Ashburner.

Bombay, September 26th. 1833.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Boyne	20th Nov.	London	Cape.
Calcutta	In a fewdays	Calcutta	Direct.
John Taylor	29th Sept.	Liverpool	Uncertain.
Huddersfield	10th Oct.	Ditto	Direct.
Bount Hall	Uncertain.	Ditto	Ditto
London	1st Octr.	London	Most probably at the Cape.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	44	
First Five per cent. Loan.		
No. 1 *a* 320, 1st Class,	110	
321 *a* 1040, 2nd Class	109	
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd Class,	108	
Second five per cent. Loan	108	112
Third five per cent. Loan	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight	104	
Bills on Madras 30 days sight	100½	
Bills on London 6 months sight	1 | 9	
Spanish Dollars per 100	222	
Sovereigns each	11	12

HIGH WATER TABLE,—28th SEPTEMBER, 1833.

	Morn.		Aft.	
Saturday	11	54	0	15
Sunday	0	42	1	03
Monday	1	30	1	51
Tuesday	2	18	2	39
Wednesday	3	06	3	27
Thursday	3	54	4	15
Friday	4	42	5	03

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign R. N. Meade, 12th Regt. N. I. from Cambay.
Assist. Surgeon H. Gibb, Medical Department.
Ensign Janvrin, A. D. C. from Poonah.
Capt. G. J. C. Paul, 3d Lt. Cavalry.
Lieut. L. Brown, 5th Regt. N. I. from Dharwar.
Lieut. F. Farrant, 3d Lt. Cavalry, from Deesa.
Ensign H. Barr, 4th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Surgeon A. Henderson, from the Deccan.
Major Ottey, 11th Regt. N. I, from do.
Lieut. Bate, do. do. from Do.

DEPARTURES.

Major J. Little, B. E. Regt. to the Cape of Good Hope.
Assist. Surg H. Gibb, Medical Department.
Lieut C. Threshire, 10th Regt. N. I. to Asseerghur.
Lieut. H. Morse, 10th Regt. N. I. to Europe.
Ensign Twyman, 21st Regt. N. I. to do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On Tuesday, the 24th inst. at Girgaum, the Lady of H. F. Boaden, Esq. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23d inst, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. H. Jeffreys, A.M., H. Gibb Esq. of the Medical Establishment, to Mary Chartotte, relict of the late Lieutenant T. Brown, Bombay Army.

At Ahmedabad, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. R. Y. Keays, William Warden Bell, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Anne Richardson, eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Thatcher.

DEATHS.

On the 26th instant, the infant son of Mr. J. Mullaly.

At Landaur, of Fever, on the 3d September, Lieut. James Virtue Stephen, 19th Bengal Infantry, deeply regretted.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 22d. Ship, Bounty Hall, J. H. Harding, Master, from Liverpool 2d. June. 1833.

DEPARTURES.

--- Do. Barque Resource, [illegible] to Calcutta.
--- 24th Barque Kent, [illegible] Master, to London.
--- Ship Lady Feversham, [illegible] the Cape of Good Hope, and London.

Passengers.---Major Little, Lieut. Morse, Lieut. Simpson, Lieut. Twynam, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Twynam, and 5 European servants.

--- 25th Brip Regia, J. C. Batta, Master, to Cochin.
--- American Brig Rupee, J. W. P. Lewis, Master, to Boston.
--- 26th Barque New Grove, Robert Brown, Master, to Calcutta.
--- The Hon'ble Company's Surveying Brig, Palinurus, [illegible] James, in charge, to Bassadore and Aracan.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIGS.—Nautilus, and Euphrates.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—John Taylor, Huddersfield, Boyne, Bounty Hall, and London.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Maria, Discovery, Cyrene, Futty Raymon, Good Success, Shahool Hamud, and Ann.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.
FRENCH.—Buffon.
AMERICAN.—Waverly.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1833.

It appears by a copy of the *Albion* received by the *Bounty Hall* that Sir John Malcolm died on the 29th. of May. The other London papers of the same date do not mention the circumstance.

At the request of the steam committee we insert in to-day's paper, a reply [illegible] cutta committee to their letter of [illegible]

have already published; and also, a m the same parties to the Supreme nt, with Mr. Macnaghten's answer. ully explain the plans entertained in Calcutta; which, it will be observed, from the committee's own statements, are such as to involve the total expenditure, in two years, of all the funds raised throughout India, without securing anything further than a few voyages to Suez by the Hugh Lindsay. How the public will relish this we cannot say; but we may observe by the way, that there are many insuperable objections to it's adoption. The committee here have come to no decision as yet regarding it; but it will be observed by a letter, also published in to-day's paper, that they immediately complied so far with the wishes of the Calcutta committee as to urge this Government to despatch the steamer to Suez during the present year as recommended by the Governor General in Council. They are, however, to meet again on monday for the purpose of taking the subject fully into consideration; and there can be no doubt that their views regarding it will be ready for the grand meeting in Calcutta on the 24th. of next month.

With regard to the assistance which the Governor General proposes to afford, subject to the approval of the Court of Directors, but one opinion can be entertained; the only question is, how far the latter will feel disposed to accede to the liberal—the munificent proposition of the local Government. And here we must remark, should any coldness be met with on their part towards the proposed undertaking, what a ridiculous figure the steam committees in this country will cut, should they adopt a plan depriving them of the large capital they now possess to carry on operations with on a permanent footing. Upon this subject, however, we have fully expressed our opinions some weeks since, and we have only to add, that they remain quite unchanged.

A series of articles on the Indian post office has lately appeared in the *Delhi Gazette*, in which the defects of the system at present followed in that important branch of the public service, are very ably pointed out. The observations of the writer are more particularly applicable to Bengal; but at the same time, they show that, far as they may, in that Presidency, be from perfection, they are much nearer to it than we are on this side of India, both as regards the rates of postage which they are forced to pay, and the speed of their dawks. How this happens we shall not now attempt to determine, but of the fact there can be no doubt whatever. The Bengal post office for instance conveys a letter from Calcutta to Bombay for 14 annas, while the rate charged here, for sending one to Calcutta is no less than 19 annas, or a third more. On newspapers the difference is still greater, making the expense attending the receipt of a paper from this presidency nearly twice as much as that of one from Calcutta, even with the present reduced rates charged here, which are only experimental, and are liable to be replaced by the exorbitant and oppressive ones in force a year or two since.

With regard to speed the contrast between the two post offices, unfortunately is still more unfavorable to us; for by the *Delhi Gazette* it appears that the present rate at which the dawk is sent between Delhi and Calcutta is six miles and a half an hour, while here it is well known that the average rate throughout the presidency, is not more than two miles and a half; or to use the expression of Captain Clunes in a report to Government upon the subject, is about equal to that of a loaded cart upon a bad road in a dark night! Even if we take the Poona dawk as a specimen, the speed does not amount to more than three, or three and a half, miles an hour, and this is looking at it in the most favorable light.

We are far from mentioning these circumstances with a hope of bringing them, with any advantage, to the notice of the proper authorities here; for we are well aware, as long as the post office, instead of being considered a place demanding the utmost zeal, ability, and activity, is looked upon as a sinecure into which any one may be thrust, it is useless to expect improvement in any of its departments; but at the present moment, when there is no longer a doubt that a regular overland communication with Europe will shortly be established, we think it of the utmost importance to bring every thing which its benefits may in any way be diminished to the notice of the public at large, and specially of Government. For is it hardly worth tempting, at great expense, to save a day or two the communication between Bombay and Suez, if twice or thrice that number of days is to be lost in the dawk between this presidency and any of the provinces in the interior. In a year or two more—perhaps, indeed, before that time,—the dawks from hence must become the channels through which the more important part of the vast correspondence between India and England is carried on, and will require much greater degree of attention than has hitherto been paid to them, or indeed, we may say, to any of the dawks in India. It is full time, therefore, that measures were taken for thoroughly reforming our post office establishment in every department, and particularly as regards the conveyance of dawks, so as to induce greater celerity. One of the objections, we are aware, urged against attempting any thing of the kind, is the expense with which it would be attended; but by a statement printed with the articles we have referred to above, it seems that the returns from the dawk between Calcutta and Delhi have increased in proportion to the improvement made in its speed, although the expenses at the same time, have been higher [illegible] substitution of horses for the usual [illegible] any instances of the same kind [illegible] mentioned with regard to the mails [illegible] but the above fact is sufficient [illegible] pose, as, from having occurred in this country, it affords the strongest ground for believing, if the same course were pursued upon most of the great thoroughfares, that the same result would follow.

We read some time since, in a cotemporary paper, a brief account of a Suttee at Eedur, since which, we have received the following statement of this shocking transaction extracted from the letter of a gentleman who has taken great pains to ascertain the circumstances.

"The Raja of Eedur, a small independent state beyond the British frontier in Guzerat, died in the afternoon of the 12th. of August last; and when the event, which was for some little time concealed, became known to his household, seven of the Ranees (his wives) rushed into the apartment where the dead body lay. The mother of the present young Raja was alone ignorant of the fact of the death, being detained in her room by the Karbarees, or native ministers. On the morning of the 15th. the above seven Ranees, two concubines of different castes from the Raja, one personal man servant, and four female slaves, were taken down with the corpse and *burnt with it*, before the whole assembled population of Eedur. Everybody of influence is stated to have aided in the horrid tragedy, and not a single person, either connected with the Rajah's family, or otherwise, appears to have interposed a solitary effort, by word or deed, to prevent these fourteen unfortunate people from taking the fatal step of burning with their chief's body. On the contrary the greatest alacrity was shown on all sides to complete this infamous outrage. One of the Ranees was several months advanced in pregnancy; another who had throughout shown a disinclination to sacrifice, herself, had only been married nineteen months to the Raja, and was under 20 years of age. Just before the lighting of the funeral pile, the eldest Ranee (60 years of age) addressed the Karbarees, saying that "she herself had always determined to burn with the Rajah, and that no expostulation would have turned her from her purpose, but that it was strange she had not heard one word of dissuasion or compassion expressed by any one." She concluded her remarks by desiring them to go and live on the plunder they were securing to themselves by the destruction of their Chief's family." The Karbarees were influenced, it is understood, in sparing the life of the surviving Ranee, as she is the mother of the late Raja's only son, and her loss might have been injurious to their interests. An extensive pillage of the Raja's personal property, consisting of various valuables in jewels &c. is stated to have taken place for the benefit of the Karbarrees."

In laying this narrative, which may be relied upon as authentic, before our readers, we consider it unnecessary to accompany it with any comment. Horror and indignation must pervade the breast of every one who reads it. We do not know the precise political relations existing between the British Government and the petty state of Eedur; but if the latter is upheld, as is probably the case, by the influence of the former, we sincerely trust it will be made a condition of its continuance, that all the principal actors in the Suttee shall receive the most signal punishment and public disgrace for their conduct on the occasion.

CALCUTTA.

THE ICE CARGO.—Before the arrival of the *Tuscany* from Boston, we stated that she was partly loaded with Ice, and we are happy to learn that the voyage to Calcutta has been effected without a greater reduction of the quantity than was expected by the shippers. In reply to our inquiries respecting this new import, we have received information which is deserving to general attention.

This shipment, we find, has been made as an experiment, with the intention, if it should prove successful and profitable, of keeping a constant supply in the Calcutta market, and with the hope, if the business should be placed on a permanent footing, of furnishing the ice at a sufficiently low price to put it within the reach of every inhabitant of Calcutta, in moderate circumstances, to enjoy it as a daily luxury. Such a project we were at first disposed to regard as hopeless, but when we state that one of the gentlemen engaged in the present adventure has for many years supplied the southern section of the United States, the West India Islands, and several ports in South America, with ice in the same manner as it is now proposed to supply Calcutta, the design probably will not be considered altogether impracticable, especially when we see that, in the present case, the difficulties of the voyage have been satisfactorily overcome. The loss on the voyage, it was calculated, would not fall short of one-third of the whole quantity, and it is at present estimated that it does not exceed 28 or 30 per cent In the places we have mentioned it has become, if not a necessary, at least a common luxury of life—its use not being confined to the table, but extending to medical practice, as an auxiliary, and in some cases even as a primary cure in many of the fevers and other acute diseases peculiar to the tropics.

A question arises which involves the only real difficulty remaining, and it is one which it will rest with the Government to determine. Is the ice to be admitted free, for will it be charged with an import duty? This question will doubtless be brought before the proper authorities, by those whose pecuniary interests are concerned. We look at it as affecting the comforts of the community. In the West India Islands and in South America it is admitted free of duty; and indeed, in most cases, the question has never been discussed, the article being considered as free as water. In the island of Cuba the shipper has been considered so great a benefactor, although a foreigner, that the Government have in addition freely granted him a monopoly of the market upon the single condition of his keeping a constant supply upon the island. A monopoly here is of course out of the question, as, in the event of the trade being established, we should hope to see our own countrymen entering into competition with our American friends. For the encouragement of this import, however, it appears essential that no duty should be levied. The ice is subject to great loss by melting on board ship, but experience shows that there will be a still greater waste in its passage from the ship to the godown, even when conveyed with the utmost despatch, than has ensued on the entire voyage. This follows from the facts that the ice melts in proportion to the surface exposed, and that it is in blocks of about a cubic foot, each of which must be carried separately, and its entire surface exposed to a high temperature; while in the vessel it lies in a solid mass, with only the surface of the mass exposed and that defended by a great thickness of non-conducting substance. That part of the experiment which would appear the most difficult, viz., the transportation of the ice through a space of 18,000 miles, and twice across the tropics, has proved so far successful as to encourage perseverance, should no other loss be incurred. Under these circumstances, it seems very desirable that the best chance should be given to the attempt, with a view to its final success, by admitting the ice, as elsewhere, free of import duty, and by permitting the importer to remove it direct from the ship to his godown ice-house, unimpeded by any of the delays attending its passage through the Custom-house, and merely inspected by a tide-water. Should this be done, there can be little doubt that the effects of climate and distance may be overcome, and that ice will become both common and cheap in Calcutta. On the other hand, if the ice should be charged with a duty, subjected to the delay of passing through the Custom-house, and lying a considerable part of the day in its compound and exposed to the waste that must follow from the slow process of weighing or measuring, so small a portion would reach the importer's godowns that the most exorbitant price which might be obtained for it, as a novelty, would not defray the expenses already incurred, and the loss and disappointment would prevent every future attempt.

We should not probably have gone into these details if we had not observed that the question has been mooted as to how duty should be charged on the ice by the *Tuscany*. It would seem that the best mode of removing all doubts and difficulties will be to charge no duty at all. Any addition to the comforts of life in this country, whether in sickness or in health, should not be lightly thrown away, and we do not doubt that the Board, to whom, we suppose, the matter will be referred, will give a liberal consideration to all the circumstances of the case.—*India Gazette, Sept. 5.*

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM RUMBOLD.

We are sorry to announce, that news was received yesterday evening of the death of Sir William Rumbold at Hyderabad. He was carried off by an attack of apoplexy in bed, on the night of the 23d ultimo, and nothing was known of the circumstance till the next morning, when he was found apparently in a calm but eternal sleep. The name of Sir William Rumbold has been a good deal before the public both here and in England, in consequence of his connection with the firm of William Palmer and Co. of Hyderabad. His retirement from that firm, previously to its ruin, was not a voluntary act, being in consequence of an order from Government withdrawing his license to reside and carry on business in the territories of the Nizam. But although he thereby escaped the responsibilities of the failure, he never ceased to protect the interests of his late partners and their constituents, with the warm and active advocacy of his talents and influence at home. After an absence from India of several years, he returned in 1829, with almost unlimited powers from the Creditors in England, and with the sanction of the Court of Directors, to aid in prosecuting large claims, exceeding the amount of the unpaid Debts of the House, and considered desperate only under the adverse influence of the British authorities. Actions were brought in consequence in the Nizam's Courts and judgements were obtained; but the sinister (though erroneous) impression of Government hostility still remained, and the parties, being men in high Offices, continued to set the Trustees of the House at defiance. The laws of the country were powerless against a despotic Minister and his relations. The vigilance of Sir William Rumbold did not fail to apprize the Board of Controul of the true situation in which he found himself under the deceptive protection afforded him; and at length the head of that Board, as is it well known by the published proceedings in the matter of the Mandamus, against the opinion of a small majority in the Court of Directors, took up the case of the Hyderabad House, as a case of British claims upon a foreign power, in which, under the peculiar circumstances of former interference, the Government stood compromised to something more than a nominal protection. It is understood, that, not long since, instructions to this effect were received in Calcutta, and that they have been acted upon by the transmission of corresponding instructions to the Resident at Hyderabad. We have also heard, that, in consequence thereof, sanguine expectations are now entertained, that very large sums will be recovered for the benefit of the Estate. These hopes and the favourable position of things on which they are founded, would not have existed, but for the energy and talents and indefatigable zeal of Sir Wiliam Rumbold, who had the tact to engage the attention of the real rulers of India, and to enable them to see through the mystification of a very complicated affair.—*Calcutta Courier.*

MEERUTT.

The rain has at last fallen. It commenced on Saturday, and continued for many hours without intermission; the Cantonment was in many parts completely flooded, and the lower bridge across the nullah completely under water with the exception of the upper part of the balustrades. It is said that such a fall of rain has not been known at Meerutt for nineteen years. Much damage has been done to the houses in the bazars, and in the city. Many inclosure walls have been swept away, nor have the bungalows of Europeans residents in Cantonment escaped without damage. Mr. Mackinnon's school house is, we regret to say, irreparably injured; one side of bungalow has come down altogether, and the other walls are in a tottering state. This is owing to the excessive flooding of the nullah. A house lately built by a native merchant close to the main bridge is also much damaged. Many out-houses have been destroyed, and in the city two large brick houses, the walls of which were nearly completed, have been nearly washed down, and many mud huts swept away. During one of the thunder storms the lightning struck the gate house of the Debtor's Jail; a man sitting in the upper part of the building was slightly burned by the electric fluid, which running down the wall, killed a cow in a shed below, which one of the Jail guard Jemadar's was in the act of tying up; the man was knocked down, but received no serious injury. The whole country about Meerutt was on Monday under water, and it is to be hoped, that the crops which in many places have been literally withering for want of moisture, may, after this seasonable supply, yield some return.

SUTTEE PREVENTED.

On Friday last, a most unusual occurrence took place in the city of Merutt. A Brahmin of the Dechut caste having died very early on the morning of that day, his wife, an old infirm woman, determined on performing the *suttee*. As soon as her intention become known, a large concourse of people assembled in the neighbourhood of the house, while many collected at the place where bodies are usually burned close to the large tank called the *Soorujkoon*, outside the walls of the town. Intelligence of what was going on having been promptly given to the Civil authorities, Mr. G. Smith, our joint Magistrate proceeded to the city, and sending for the woman's nearest relation, (her son) gave him to understand that his mother would not be allowed to carry her design of self immolation into execution. The man we learn stated, that she had been in no ways instigated by others in forming her determination, and did not seem to be desirous that *the honour of his family* should be maintained by such a sacrifice. The woman was accordingly given in charge to three of the police (Brahmins) who were related to her, and proper precautions were adopted that the procession to the place of burning should be uninterrupted by any tumult on the part of the assembled crowd. The widow was with great difficulty prevailed on to leave the corpse ere it was carried without the city, crying out vehemently against the oppression and unjust inteference of the government authorities. She has since we understand, refused all nourishment, and even should she not persist in this resolution, there seems little doubt but that excitement and exhaustion acting on one enfeebled by age, will cause speedy dissolution. This is the first instance for eleven years in which the attempt even at performing *suttee* has been made in this district, sufficiently proving that it is chiefly fanaticism in individuals, which leads to the act, and not as has been asserted, a fixed, and acknowledged religious observance. The deceased was in indigent circumstances. It is needless to add that the crowd separated without any attempt at disturbance; the persons assembled seemed to take little interest in the matter save as being a "*tumashu.*"—*Meerut Observer.*

DELHI.

JOURNAL OF MOHUN LAL, FORMERLY A STUDENT OF THE DELHI COLLEGE.

Account and Character of Dost Mahomed Khan, Governor of Cabool.

Next to the Bazar, or I should say preceding it, is "Dost Mahomed Khan," the "Sirdar of "Cabool," who deserves particular notice not only as a ruler, but as a man. I might be able to show him off in Persian, but I am not sufficiently cognoscent in the English language to do his character justice, and must finish him in few words. His chief ornament is that rare qualification, personal respectability; for he is a little man with a formal and inexpressive face, destitute of those shadows, which signalize high birth and sovereign power. As to his dress this would not be recognized in decent company, if any things it would look coarser. Of state he is equally deficient, and in respect to regal equipage and the emblems of chieftainship, we seek in vain for the faintest traces; the apartments, he delights to occupy are as meagre in material, as in appearance. And the dim light of a single candle (a large one however) only shows their defects, but they are the palaces of Kings; and in his eyes are more estimable than the barbaric pomp of gold, silver, or the richest gems of "Golcondo." Thus with a plain face and poor dress, no showy accompaniments either in retinue or residence. He is to all intents and purposes a common man, and we may well imagine the effect such a figure would produce upon the gay courtiers from the Palaces of Delhi, or an individual accustomed to the grave formalities or haughty significance of an European Throne, but it is not all gold that glitters; and Dost Mahomed, who, at first appears sleepy, awakes and displays an intelligence and acuteness, and at the same time a happy tone of conversation, to which I know no parallel. Runjeet Sing perhaps approaches to it, but he leans upon his state. All Indian kings appear through rich garniture and rose odours, and the medium of trained courtiers. Dost Mahomed speaks for himself to great advantage. The simplicity of his carriage, while it renders him remarkably sociable,

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does not permit him to court familiarity, and away from his presence, we are as far distant as if in *Siberia*. He is a man who seems to care for nobody, individually. People from all quarters of the world visit his capital, and are treated civilly.

CLIMATE OF CABOOL:

During our stay in Cabool, I was surprised at the extreme degree of cold, so different from the climate of "*Delhi*" and in many respects so much more agreeable. When we left "Peshawur" on the 19th April, and especially at the base of the hills, the temperature of the air pointed to 100, but here a thermometer in the house seldom rose to 68 and in the morning the air was 44. This great depression, I was told by Mr. Gerard, was caused by the elevation, which he ascertained to be upon the verge of 6000 feet, and being free from periodical rains, gives the superior flavor to all the fruits of this country which is so notorious.

Visit to the Emperor Baber's tomb, and its inscription.

I paid a visit to the Emperor Baber's tomb, and was enchanted by the beauty agd romantic scenery of the spot. I gazed with feelings of emotion upon this sanctuary of the illustrious dead. The epitaph, like what the man himself was, is plain and unadorned. I copied it from the Persian; 300 years, have not greatly mutilated the engraving.

بما وشاهی کنز جبینش تافتی نور الہ باشکوہ
و دولت اقبال و عدل و دود و دین ہاعالم
اجام را بگرفت وشد روشن روان ہا
آن ظہیر الدین محمد بود بابر بادشاہ ہا اوشب
از توفیق و فیض وفیروزی سیاہ ہابہر فتح
عالم ارواح چون نور نگاہ ہاشد چون فرودش
مکان رضوان زمن تاریخ جستہ
لفتبش فردوس وایم جای بابر بادشاہ ہا

فقت

The massive trees scarcely of later date have become hoary from a green freshness, they have received from a number of creeping plants. The country of Cabool, which we hear spoken of with such raptures in India, disappoints the eye of a traveller, for if we except the orchards and patches of cultivation, all the rest is barren. Thus insulated and unproductive, we cannot be surprised that the Emperors should have been seduced from their dreary repose by the riches of India, and so often descended from the solitary greatness, to revel in the beauties of the delicious plains. The wealth of Cabool whatever this is, arises from commerce, but it has resources in mineral ores, which if opened to industry, would rival the treasures of America itself. We did not go to the gardens of "Damun" which are so celebrated; they skirt the base of alofty ridge that lays on the North of the city, but a few miles distant where snow rests throughout the whole year. This side is part of the Hindoo koosh and was very white while we remained in Cabool, but by the end of summer very little snow is left.—*Delhi Gaz. Sept.* 7

CHINA.

VOYAGE OF THE "SYLPH."

(Continued from the Calcutta Courier of the 28th August.)

An appartment had already been prepared for our reception. We received a formal invitation to a dinner, and were very well served. To facilitate our business, we requested the presence of the *Che-heen-wan* and the *Tso-tany-sing* in a private apartment. We asked the former, "can we trade?" His reply was—"not according to the law." "How then?" "By connivance," was the answer. "I have," said the *Che-heen*, "deputed my friend *Sing* and a merchant, to arrange matters under my sanction. You know we cannot labour for nothing, and you will settle a certain per centage upon your sales?" A merchant had been introduced to us, who had to strike the bargain, and to pay down the bargain money. A mutual arrangement was drawn up and ratified by the *Che-heen*, who had left us. We promised to go outside *Woo-sank* as soon as the bargain money was paid down, but in case of defalcation to bring the ship up to the city. Having received their full assurance of the fulfilment of the engagement, we departed immediately. The next morning, *Sing* and the merchant came on board, took the musters of piece goods, and ascertained the prices. They then hastened to *Woo-sung*, to communicate with the mandarins there, and promised to make a final settlement within a day on their return.

On the 22nd, we set out in our long boat for *Shang-hae*, in order to arrange our affairs. We had now an European boat's crew, a very imposing sight for our friends the mandarins. The junks which daily entered were very numerous, from forty to sixty per day, but they were nothing when compared to the hundreds which were moored in the river. An immense forest of masts covered the greater part of the city from our view. We think there were about 1,300 native craft, the southern junks having already left the place. In no province is trade carried on to so great an extent as in *Keang-nan*, the heart of the Empire.

The large place in front of the *Teen-how* temple was lined with mandarins, both civil and military, in their full state robes, and surrounded by hundreds of their myrmidons, ready to receive us. There was no end to the compliments and enquiries after *Hoo-hea-me*. Whilst dissatisfaction was printed upon the countenance of our friends, they tried to smile, and to assure us that they felt extremely happy to see their friends again, and anticipated the enjoyment they would have in our company. Our flag was then waving in the wind, and, communicated to the thousand spectators our classical taste. From the professions of friendship made by the mandarins, one would have believed that they delighted in the demonstration of the general popular joy, but they threw many an angry look upon the good-natured populace, who carried, however, very little about their disapprobation. Yet before we entered the temple, they were determined to wreak their vengeance. A poor fellow had rather too eagerly hastened forward to get a look at us, he was apprehended, flogged, and afterwards put, with the cangue on, in the pillory. Our bony and strong sailors made upon them a deep impression, they looked frequently with astonishment at them, and became pensive.

We waited six days, but nobody came near us. The cold was rigorous, and our poor lascars, who had not yet recovered from the *Manchoo* disaster, suffered again intensely. Yet their situation was nothing, when compared with that of the poor soldiers, who had to watch us in tents on shore. We really pitied their wretchedness, and applied repeatedly to their superiors to withdraw them, but to no purpose. However, the war junks, which had anchored at some little distance from us, went away when we asked them to do so.

When we again came to the city to inquire the reason for their having broken their engagement, we learnt, to our great astonishment, that both *Sing* and *Wain* denied having had any thing to do with us. To plead entire ignorance of an agreement which they had promised so solemnly to fulfil, was more than we could bear. We upbraided them with an utter want of trust, and felt ourselves now justified in bringing up the ship. Notwithstanding all their blustering remonstrance, they shewed a great deal of fear, if this event was to take place, and had appointed sentinels to observe the motions of the ship, which was only a few miles distant.

The *Che-heen*, confident that his stratagem would succeed, had shortly after our first visit, issued a chop, wherein he painted the "barbarians" in the darkest colors, and assumed to himself the merit of having driven them away beyond *Woo-sung*. But now we stood before him, the ship was near the city, and the "barbarians" were in this transaction at least more honest than he himself. We therefore pointed out these falsehoods to him: he was really ashamed, and, in order to again make friends, he tore this placard down, and stuck up a large edict, written upon red paper, wherein he praised our conduct for having saved twelve Chinamen. This was done during the night:—to make the matter still more imposing, he placed two large lanterns near it, and thus attracted the attention of a numerous crowd.

It was only on account of our having only ten effective men on board that we did not bring the ship up to the city, which might have changed the whole affair; for remonstrances were of no avail. During our stay at *Shang-hae*, we had perfect liberty to buy every thing we liked. In one of our excursions we met Admiral *Paou*, who has the command of the neighbouring rivers and channels. He got, as soon as he saw us, out of his chair, made a deep bow, congratulated us upon our safe arrival, and permitted us to buy and sell whatever we liked. We were then on our way to the city, and requested his permission to enter it. "By all means," was his reply; and turning towards an officer, he enjoined him to go with us, and to show us every thing. In the meanwhile, he ordered the gates to be shut, made a bow, and hurried away. Scarcely could we believe our eyes, when we saw the gates shut before us. Such is mandarin faith.

The inhabitants continued to be friendly, to the great annoyance of the mandarins. We had free intercourse with them. To frighten the people from having any thing to do with us, or even to greet us with a friendly look, they seized upon another poor lad, and beat severely. After this they put him in the gate of our abode on the pillory, with the cangue, whereupon they had written:—"For having had communication with the barbarians, and transgressed the laws." This we could not stand; we demanded from the *Che-heen* that he should set him free, and we succeeded.—*Canton Register, June* 17.

(To be continued.)

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE HAGUE, MAY 26.

The choice of a husband by the Duchess de Berri has excited, as you will readily believe, a more lively sensation in this our village capital than perhaps in any other part of the world. It was in the month of January, 1832, that the putative father of this last-born scion of legitimacy arrived at the Hague as the diplomatic representive of the Court of the Two Sicilies, and here he remained without a day's intermission until the beginning of the present month, when he left us, with all his blushing hononrs thick upon him, to assume the tardy possession of his marital rights, and claim the privileges of the pseudo paternity.

Lest there should be any question about the completeness of the *alibi*, it may be as well to be a little more circumstantial as to his Excellency's "where-about." It was, then, in the Achter de Stall Straat, at the house of Mynheer Wouters, a well-known lodging-house keeper at the Hague, that the gallant Count took up his residence towards the beginning of February, in the year 1832. In these lodgings he remained until the beginning of November last, without having ever been known to be absent for a single night.

During the nine moths in question, the house of Mynheer Wouters was also occupied by a lady, distinguished in the annals of gaiety as having inspired more than one individual of note with sentiments of the tenderest description, beginning with Savary, Duke of Rovigo, then Minister of Police under Napoleon, and the Emperor's aide-de-camp, and ending—no, not ending, with His Most Christian Majesty King Louis le Desirè, who conferred on her the title of his Tabetiére. The Neapolitan legation was moved in the month of November last from the Achter de Stall Straat, to the place or square called the Plein where the Count immediately took up his residence, and it was remarked that on the same day the Countess du Cayla took also her leave of Mynheer Wouters, although several months of her term were still to run, and installed herself very quietly at the house of the apothecary, next door to the Sicilian Legation, where she also remained until the beginning of the present month, when the good people of the Hague had to console themselves as they best could for the loss of two such impotant personages by a thousand conjectures on the cause of their disappearance and now and then a charitable remark on the circumstances of their having set out together in the same post chaise. If he had not, in case of need, documentary evidence in his *porte-feuille*, or a willing witness in the person of his *compagnon du voyage*, to prove beyond all question that he could not possibly have participated in the political offences for which the Duchess de Berri is now a prisoner at Blaye, there would have been something like knight-errantry in his venturing within the grasp of the French Attorney-General. His *alibi*, however, is perfect, and, if need were, the whole population of the Hague, from the Majesty of Holland to the kitchen maid of Mynheer Wouters, may be cited to establish it. The Duke de Bordeaux is known among the legitimates by the interesting name of the *enfant de miracle*, but there is surely nothing half so miraculous about the birth or conception of Henri Dieudonné as in the case of his younger sister, since one or other of the impossible conditions suggested by the poet must in this instance have been realized expressly to secure the legitimacy of the infant Countess de Lucchesi Berri:—

"Annihilate, ye Gods both time and space,
"And make two lovers happy."

It has long been known to you that the King of Holland has established a sort of *cordon sanitaire* for the purpose of protecting his people from the contaminating influence of French and English opinions on those subjects, especially in which the general interests of the community are supposed not to be altogether indentical with the personal views of the Sovereign and the unrelinquished rights of his family. On the arrival of an English steam-boat, for instance, at Helvoetsluys or the Brille, the minutest inquiries are made of the passengers on board before they are permitted to land, as to the object of their visit, the length of their stay, and the parties they purpose as sureties for their good behaviour. If not prepared with such sureties, the probability is, that they are either placed under the open guardianship of a couple of gendarmes, or silently dogged by disguised agents of the police. In his fear of contagion, however, the antidote is sometimes excluded, while the person, as His Majesty would call it, is suffered to pass. As an instance, take the case of a London newspaper, whose correspondent in a neighbouring country has for several months been playing most assiduously the game of this Court, by heaping the most virulent abuse on the person of King Leopold, and on his young and interesting Queen. Soon after it became known that your former correspondent in this country had been told by the Dutch authorities "You have our leave to to leave us," the gentleman in question proceeded to London, and, with or without the sanction of the establishment to which he belongs, negotiated with the Dutch Minister the means of facilitating his entrance into Holland, and of securing his cordial reception at the Hague. It was finally agreed, however, that, all things considered, it would be more convenient if the entrance into the kingdom were effected by way of Nimeguen. In pursuance of this resolution, the gentleman returned through Belgium, and proceeded to Aix-la-Chapelle, where by some strange misconception, he thought that his object would be promoted by disguising his true sentiments, eulogizing the Belgian Government, and speaking in terms not altogether respectful of the King of Holland, and of the line of policy pursued by him. The consequence was, that the Prussian authorities, from a regard to the good neighbourhood which is known to prevail between the two countries, declined to *visa* the gentleman's passport until they had written to the Hague for instructions, and as his mission, unfortunately, had not been thought of such importance by the Dutch Minister in London as to make it the subject of a special despatch to his Government, the answer received by the outhorities at Aix-la-Chapelle was such as was warranted by the sentiments so freely sported by the traveller himself, and certainly not such as his good intentions deserved. We have not yet heard the effect of this too hasty answer on the Prussian authorities, but it is evident from what has since transpired at the Hague, that some regret is felt at the circumstance, and that if the gentleman could be prevailed on to present himself at any of our frontiers, in place of meeting with obstacles to his entrance, he would be received with open arms, in the hopes of his being able to neutralize the dangerous truths which may henceforth reach the light through the private correspondence of—*Times, May* 30.

OPORTO.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

I left the squadron of Don Pedro on the 12th inst. at anchor in the Bayona roads, where they remain until the money arrives to pay the men. The day before we sailed, the Liberal schooner arrived from Oporto, having gallantly forced her passage from the Douro, notwithstanding the batteries. She brought intelligence that the Government had 16,000*l.* ready to pay the fleet as soon as they were arrived off the bar. On the 5th inst. a most disagreeable mutiny broke out in the frigate Don Pedro. The Admiral found it necessary to order the two frigates Rainha de Portugal and Donna Maria, together with the brig Villa Flora, to close around the rebel vessel; the following morning armed boats were sent alongside of her; she was boarded, and the mutineers conquered without a single blow being struck; the ringleaders were immediately taken into one of the other vessels as prisoners, and 150 men were sent on shore to the most northern of the Bayona Islands, and supplied with rations. This was an admirable move as the island is uninhabited, it was not possible for them to communicate with any of the crews of the other vessels or the Spanish people, saving the poor harmless ignorant fishermen, whose white sails are constantly seen floating about the bay and coast. The crew of the Don Pedro frigate from the first, were renowned for mutiny and disorder, although they were paid in advance, and well treated in every respect. When the foolish attempt to arrest Sartorius was made known to them they embraced that opportunity of evincing their taste for disorder and disaffection, by immediately declaring the ships should go to England or elsewhere. In the mean time Sartorius had made up his mind to take the squadron to England, in order that the crews might be satisfied and the ships put in order. This alternative appeared to be forced on him by the imprudent conduct of the men at the head of affairs in Oporto. Those men have always proved by their deeds that all their springs of action took their source from ignorance, imbecility, and bigotry; but nothing proved their baseness more than their treatment of Sartorius. One party was for seducing him on shore by the most extravagant and flattering promises. Another thought that sending Sir John Milley Doyle with a band of Cacadores to take him a prisoner would be the wisest measure. A third party conceived the Admiral had been very badly treated. Amongst the latter we may safely mention the names of General Saldanha, Marshal Solignac, and Colonel Williams. Between these conflictiug opinions and interests, they concocted a measure fraught with ignorance, perfidy, and ingratitude, and offered an insult to the squadron by an abortive attempt to drag to a dungeon the man who had bravely fought their battles and beaten, at a frightful disadvantage, their enemy's fleet into the Tagus, under protection of their gigantic batteries. This Government has further proved their pusillanimity by being chastised and brought to their proper bearing by a man they attempted to crush. The physical and moral courage of Sartorius no longer admits of a doubt, the former has been proved in battle, the latter by his transactions with the poor people who are at the helm of state affairs in the cause of Donna Maria. They have now come to terms with the squadron, and are on the eve of arranging the pay and reconciling matters. The conciliating conduct of Sartorius has made affairs appear in a more promising light to the crews of the different ships. They are all well-behaved men, willing to serve, provided they be regularly paid; and why should they not be paid—"the labourer is worthy of his hire?"

We have had harder battles to fight with our men and the Pedroité Government than we have ever had with the Miguelites. The cause of the former was irregularity of pay, the latter a barrenness of nous. The little squadron may now be considered in a more effective state than it ever has been. One of the most intelligent officers in the service is at the helm of marine affairs—namely, Frederick George, Captain of the Fleet. His duty and responsibility is very great. He was the only person capable of mediating between the much-injured Admiral and the infirm imbecile Government existing at present in Oporto. We look forward to the brighter days and more glorious achievements which are in store for our little band of English sailors. —*The Times May* 29.

The Suitors' Fund.—Chancery.—An account of this important fund has just been laid before Parliament. It is a fund arising from a per centage on the property of suitors in Chancry, and the salaries of the officers of the Court of Chancery are paid out of it. In 1800, the fund was invested in stock to the amount of 643,177*l.* The dividends amounted to 19,544*l.* and the salaries paid out of it to 4,604*l.* After 1810, the fund and the salaries greatly increased. In 1832, the total amount of the fund invested in stock was 2,146,007*l.* The dividends amounted to 59,242*l.*, and the salaries to 45,077*l.*; leaving a balance of 54,000*l.* out of the dividends. The salaries comprise those of the Lord Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, the Accountant General, Registrars, their clerks, and the porters.

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